TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tangal Tangal, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,782—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

AMONG THE
51 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1880, for ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
R.M. SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY. 3 P.M.
P.I. PENINSULAR	3207	W. A. Wheler	29th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
P.I. CARTHAGE	5261	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
P.M. INDIA	3870	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monie	7th Nov.
P.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
P.I. PENINSULAR	3207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
P.I. INDIA	3800	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
P.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monie	,,

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" and "India" marked R.M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Every Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE or BRINDISI	Rs. 490	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallnöchig	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,236	300	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 695

Including Wine on Board Supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Shannon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

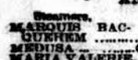
S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" .....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 975 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
R. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Shannon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.
LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,654 tons, on or about the 3rd Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 3rd Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 4th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

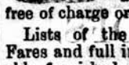
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARE," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished, at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance tendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4239	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogilano	4,089	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

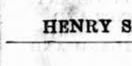
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rottie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	,,	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	,,	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	,,	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	,,	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	,,	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	,,	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	,,	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	,,	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	,,	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	,,	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	,,	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12
HUNGARIAN WINES.					
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	,,	21 8	12 8	24 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	,,	15 8	8 8	17 4	9 8
FUNF KIRCHNER	,,	14 0	8 0	15 8	9 0
SOMLAUER	,,	17 0	9 4	19 0	10 4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS. LIBRARIES SUPPLIED, ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED. All the New and Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. New Choice Bindings for Presentation.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

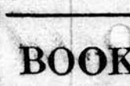
A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS ; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.
BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

DOCTORS,
and all interested in
MEDICINE
SHOULD
ASK FOR
KEMP'S
NEW CATALOGUE
about which the "Asian" writes :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., the well-known Chemists and Druggists of Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have just sent us their new catalogue. It is printed and turned out in first-rate style, and profusely illustrated. Messrs. Kemp & Co. possess one, if not quite, the largest of this class of businesses in the East, and it is increasing annually, which is a sufficient testimonial that their mode of conducting it is appreciated. Personally, we can vouch for the excellence of their wares, and can cordially commend them to our sportsmen and naturalist readers.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVERRIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
[51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"DOVE" BEER
Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.
Per doz. Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE RAINS.
AIR-TIGHT CASES.

LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES,
ENCLOSED IN STRONG DEAL CASES.

GENTLEMEN'S AIR-TIGHT DRESS SUIT CASES.

OFFICERS' AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES,
HOLDING HELMET, SWORD, UNIFORM, &c.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
WITH COUGH AND COLD?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPT.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet .....Cortege by Moszkowski .....Mr. and Miss Von Hirsch.
2. Song .....My Pretty Jane, by Sir R. Bishop ..Mr. Daly.
3. Song .....Kathleen Mavourneen, by Crouch ....Mrs Stanley-Smith.
4. Recitation..A Tale of the Dover Express .....Mr. Acworth.
5. Song .....The Gleaner's Slumber Song, by Wallace .....Mrs. Squire.
6. Song .....The Last Watch, by Pinsuti .....Capt. Macgregor.
7. Vocal Duet.Home to Our Mountains from Trovatore, by Verdi.....Mr. McCausland, Mrs. Stanley-Smith.

PART II.

1. Pianoforte Duet .....Euryanthe by Weber..Mr. and Miss Von Hirsch.
2. Song .....The Green Isle of Erin .....Mr. McCausland.
3. Song .....Golden Hair(est, Moir .....Mrs. Block.
4. Recitation.. .....Mr. Acworth.
5. Song .....Unless, by Caracciolo .....Mrs. Squire.
6. Song .....An Evening Song, by Blumenthal..... Capt. Macgregor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.
TICKETS—To be had of the HEAD MISTRESS.
Also at the Door.
PRICES Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
"MAMMA."
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, and 1. PLAN at S. ROSE and Co.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, will Sail for the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COASTS and CALCUTTA, on the 25th September, 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE SERVICES of a good DRAFTSMAN capable of Plotting Sections from Level Books and of taking out quantities, are IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED. Applicants should present themselves to the Resident Engineer with Testimonials, at his Office, Church-Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY, between 12 and 5 o'clock.
W. H. WOLFF,
Ag. Resident Engineer.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

WITH reference to the advertisement calling for Tenders for the construction of the DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS, Tendering Firms are hereby informed that the date up to which Tenders will be received has been EXTENDED to the 23rd September next.
W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, the 28th August, 1896.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25, 000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ..... Annas .....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....
(Address).....

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co, LD.
NOTICE.

AN ad-interim DIVIDEND for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1893, of Rs. 30, (Thirty) per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 7th September, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on THURSDAY, 3rd September, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 3rd, to Thursday, the 10th September, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1893.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Medows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1896, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To approve of the appointment of Mr. D. N. Glade as an additional Director.
4th. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of September to 9th day of September, 1896, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA FROM AMBAREE TEA ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. William Watson and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of eighty-six cases black tea consisting of—

20 cases orange pekoe each 110 lbs.
30 cases pekoe each 90 lbs.
30 cases pekoe Souchong each 80 lbs.
6 cases pekoe Dust each 140 lbs.

The samples can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHAR TOOKDA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at the instance of Sir Albert Sassoon and other mortgagees and on account and risk of Sha Butcharjee Ramsook, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 27th May, 1896, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Koombhar Tookda Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 454, new No. 2383, old Survey No. 301 and new Survey No. 448, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward Nos. 5051 and 5053 and Street No. 22 (1) (2) and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mandir of the late Moorarbhoy Viz-hookhandas, deceased, on or towards the west by the Koombhar Tookda Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhagunlal Bahardil, and on or towards the south by the Mandir of Jivanlalji Maharaj, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Bhaskar and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANGING LAMPS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar's Lamp Warehouse, consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 8 light hanging lamps, spare globes and chimneys &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst. Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 grey Arab horse 14-1½, 5 years, going in harness and saddle, very quiet
1 C B mare about 14 hands, fast in harness, believed sound.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design consisting of drawing-room suites, handsome cabinets, strong-made single and double mirror door almyras, ottomans, fancy table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST COLIWADA, ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Madanlal Goverdhandas and with the consent of his mortgagee Mr. Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rahimbai, widow of Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman and Aminabai, daughter of the said Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1893, and made between the said Rahimbai and Aminabai of the one part and the said Madanlal Goverdhandas of the other part.

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at First Coliwada, Esplanade Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 58, new No. A6062 and old survey No. 746 and new survey No. 2-2114, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No.1885, street Nos. 23, 31, and 2 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Bhiwa Sivajee, on the north by the public passage called Coliwada Lane, and on the south by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Rahimbai and Aminabai and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhoy, Pakvasa, and Chandulal, the attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF FOUR SECOND-HAND THROSTLE FRAMES AT THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLI.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogli, by order of the Agents, New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Hassonally Mahomedally Bamboat—

4 second-hand throstle frames.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATE AT MANDVIE, COLIWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao and Bhugwan Ramjee, the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 50, situate at Mandvie, Coliwada, the said piece of land which contains by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 836, new No. 6635, old survey No 707 and new survey No. 2501, and the said piece of land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rs. 2-15-3 per annum and is bounded as follows: on or towards the south and fronting thereto by the public road, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the east by the property of Keshow Luxumon, and on or towards the west by the property of San Jao, and which said property is now in the possession of the said owners and their tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATED AT MANDVI, COLIWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao, the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 86, situate at Mandvie, Coliwada, the said piece of land, containing by admeasurement 52 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 900, new No. 6619, old survey No. 710 and new survey No. 2394 and the said piece of land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rs. 1-7-3 per annum and is bounded as follows: on or towards the north and fronting thereto by a public road, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by a public lane, and on or towards the east by the property of and which said property is now in the possession of the said owners and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, 18, Church-Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd Sept, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PROPERTY.

SALE of Landed Property at first Chinch Bunder Road, ADVERTISED to be sold THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, by order of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Cowasjee Palonjee Chowna, and on account of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Eduljee Dunjibhoy Shroff, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wiesbaden,
Germany.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other says, Oh! I have been using since 30 years! &

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only:—

BOMBAY ... ... Esplande Road
BYCULLA ... ... Bellasis Road.
POONA ... ... Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...,

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no bills, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE KOHINOOR MILL COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited from experienced and trustworthy Contractors for the ERECTION of a NEW COTTON SPINNING MILL, on the Tansa Pipe Road, close to Dadar Station.

The Drawings, specifications, and estimates can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, Fort.

Each Tender must be delivered at the Office of the Architects, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, and no Tender will be received later than THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1896, at 5 p.m.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
FORT.
Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

SELANGORE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

A COPPERSMITH is required in the Locomotive Shops of the Selangore Government Railway; wages at the rate of $1·33 per day. Candidates must be able to braze Copper Pipes' Flanges, &c. Application stating age, nationality and qualifications (accompanied by recent testimonials), must be addressed to the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st September 1896, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January 1897.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th August, 1896.

POONA HORSE SHOW.
FOR FANCY CLASSES.
WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY, 28TH, AND WEDNESDAY,
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,
AT WANOWRIE.
UNDER the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
AND
LIEUT.-GENERAL J. DUNCAN,
COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Prospectus and Form for Entry can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.
Entrance Fees should in all cases accompany Entries.
Entries at Rs. 3 each, close Monday, 21st September.
Second Entries at Rs. 4 each, will be received up to noon, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.
Intending competitors in the Jumping Classes may practice their horses over the Show fences, up to the day before the Show.
Numbers will be provided, and must be worn on the left arm by all competitors.
Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards are entitled to a Family ticket for the Show.
Free Tickets to Exhibitors.

VISITORS' TICKETS.
For Family .....Rs. 4
Single Ticket, daily ..... „ 1

E. C. BETHUNE, Major,
Hony. Secretary,
Poona House Show, Fancy Classes,
Magdala House, Poona.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of CONTRACT for the supply of 2,96,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1072, will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 15th September, 1896.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppy, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co, Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 26th July, 1896.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, SIND.

WANTED from 1st January 1897, a VICE-PRINCIPAL for the above College. Salary Rs 400 per mensem, rising by four annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 500 per mensem. The subjects taught by the Vice-Principal are Logic and Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised English or Indian University, must have had experience in teaching, and must not have exceeded 40 years of age. Their applications must be accompanied by testimonials as to their capacity, good character, and educational experience.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th October, 1896, must be addressed to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION OF WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS CARRIAGE RUGS, AND APRONS

BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investments of Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and receives Securities for safe custody.

Collects the Interest and Dividends on Securities dealt with on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Bonds or Shares, stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected: and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
M. ASSATUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. Home comforts in own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrunnen. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Lalbhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st March, 1878, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of faxundary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at old Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 153 square yards, formerly assessed under No. 43 and now under No 44, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Jan Mahomed, on the north by Nagdevi Cross Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Hajee Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Tramway Company Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods—

Also

1 empty tin box, Surat to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 33533, 3-6-95.
1 basket wooden toys, Jeypore to Grant Road, invoice No. 108, 26-6-95.
1 drum castor oil Sabarmati to Grant Road, invoice No. 10, 27-5-95.
1 parcel 8 bundles wicks Jaora to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 67,312, 7-2-95.
1 Parcel clothes Grant Road to Baroda, P. W. Bill No 13310, 31-8-95.
1 parcel Bidi leaves Navsari to Bhadarpur P. W Bill No. 31063, 2-10-95
1 parcel bidi and one pair of shoes, Navsari to Bhadarpur, P. W. Bill, No. 31069, 2-10-95.
1 parcel red cotton Sadi, Mohol to Sanjan, Invoice No. 197-1, 8-11-95.
1 bundle waste papers, Grant Road to Ahmedabad, invoice No. 183, 14-11-95.
1 bundle lac bangles, Ujjain to Anand, P. W. Bill No. 70128, 30-11-95.
1 basket 4 dolls, Agra Fort to Wadhwan, P. W. Bill, No. 21129, 2-12-95.
2 bundles empty baskets, Grant Road to Baroda, P. W. Bill, No. 18519, 23-9-95.
1 box iron pieces, Dhoraji to Grant Road, Invoice No. 47, 9-12-95.
1 box wearing apparels, Ahmedabad to Grant Road, P. W. Bill, No. 33664, 31-12-95.
1 parcel cotton, Khamgaon to Broach, invoice No. 319, 17-12-95.
1 parcel tobacco, Saharampur to Grant Road, invoice No. 24, 3-2-96.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"AULD SC

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1420
Bank of India	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 15,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	187
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum) ...	371	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	790
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	940xd
City of Bombay Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,100xd
Coimbatore S and W ...	6 000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Commercial Mills ...	500	500	500	25	795
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	815
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	670
Curriabhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,070xd
David Mill ...	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.30	830
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	875
Ewart ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	685
Francjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	836
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	800	800	40	800
Howard and Bullonchs ...	1,800	900	900	25	770
Hope Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	50	985
Hydrabad ...	700	1,000	1,000		1,075
Imperial Cotton ...	900	800	800	dvd Rs.15	800
Indian Manfr. ...	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,255
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
James Greaves ...	1,100	800	800	25	770
Jaffer Alli ...	600	800	800	dvd Rs.30	825
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	245
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	943	1,000	1,000	20	850
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khanegaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	851
Khatao Manufacturing Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs36	985
Kohinoor ...	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	280
Laxmi ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
LaxmidasSpinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,195
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.130	3,450
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Maneckjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,230
Manockjee Mansion ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Meerarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,375
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,402	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	645
Oriental ...	5,725	225	225	dvdRs20	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,365
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	995
Rajoo Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,290
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,250
Shalapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,750
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	975
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	4'0
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	432½
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,800	500	500	25	465
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills ...	575	500	500	dvd Rs20	770
Swan ... and Alliance ...	1,000	25	500	dvdRs30	780
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld ...	60	1,000	1,000	...	675
Ushakhunker Lukmishunker Mill Co Ld ...	901	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	915
Wadia Mills ...	1,834	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	900	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert Kurrachee ...	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brcui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	187½
Colaba ...	600	200	200	12	220
Coorla ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	325
East India ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort ...	150	5,000	500	20+80	1,160
French ...	800	600	600	dvd Rs30	615
Harry and Sabapathy ...	450	450	600	dvdRs40	380
Hingoll Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	160
Khanegaum ...	940	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Meranzille ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	87½
Motasali Co ...	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Mansar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	805
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	102½
Prince of Wales ...	190	600	600	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	88
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	80	550
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs20	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{ 1,750 / 750 }	100	100	15 / 7½	397
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,775
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land Road Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	730	800	800	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,800	300	300	12	257
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	288
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	500	30	20
Marsks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier HotelCo	2,500	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	159
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Ports Cleaning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	520
Soondy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,090xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvd Rs1	32½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
S.E. & C.I.R. ...	...	£ 10	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley ...	38,000	500	50	...	10

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	27-5 N.nom.
Gold Leaf ...	,,	27-4
Fokin, bar Gold, old ...	,,	26-14
Do. do. new ...	,,	26-12
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	26-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	26-6
Sovereigns ...	,,	19-4
Do. Dreamo ...	,,	17-5
Napoleons ...	,,	19-6
Silver ...	,,	38-8
Do. ...	,,	38-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m, Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 7-30m., 5-51s. Low water, 1-50s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Surat City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Evening Entertainment, Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bhundara entered the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August last the daily average attendance was 223; the number of new admissions 2,471; and the prevailing diseases, fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

THE FLOODS IN KHANDEISH.—Messrs. Gellabhai Haridas and Cowasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash inform us that they have received during the last week the further following donation towards the relief of the poor distressed people from floods in Khandesh:—Messrs. Sheik Adam Esoofbhai and Co., Rs. 51.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We would remind our readers of the entertainment to be held, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. It will be seen from the attractive programme that appears in another column that no pains have been spared to render the occasion worthy of the liberal patronage of the public.

HOCKEY MATCH.—There will be a match to-day, on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Gymkhana and Rangers F. C., under the above rules, at 5-15 p.m., sharp. The following XI. will represent the latter club:—Reed, White, Good, F. W. Martin, Joyce, McNee, B. Martin, C. Flower, Spencer, Missen, and Sell. Reserve: F. Greene.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Beira, Mozambique, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and the Transvaal, per extra s.s. Chyebassa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Lang, applied to Mr. Justice Fulton to exempt from service on the Special Jury, Mr. James Begbie, Acting Deputy Secretary, Bank of Bombay. His lordship said he would try to exempt Mr. Begbie as far as possible if the state of the panel allowed it; but that Mr. Begbie must attend the court on the days he was required to be present.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at De Liste Road, touching the death of Bhugwan Ramchunder, aged eighteen years, residing at De Liste Road, and employed as a labourer under a blacksmith working in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road. About 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, the deceased was removing a piece of iron from a box in the mill, when he was bitten on the index finger of the right hand by a snake, which was lying concealed under the box, sustaining two punctured wounds thereon. The deceased raised an alarm, when Mr. Jackson, the engineer of the mill, came up, removed the box, and killed the snake. Deceased, who complained of giddiness, was placed in a victoria and taken home, where he died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—At 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, a Mahomedan mendicant, name unknown, aged about thirty-five years, was found lying sick by the tenants on the first floor of a house at Bapty Road. About 7 o'clock in the evening the rent-collector, Sultan Kasa Gawashan, gave information to the police, who proceeded to the spot and found the man lying unconscious, and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the deceased had been sleeping in the house for the past few days, and that he had been seen suffering from cough and fever during that period. The body, which was much emaciated, bore no external marks of violence. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Succaram Suntoo, a bullock-cart driver, aged twenty-five years, residing at Kazee Syid Street. Deceased was a habitual drunkard and squandered all his earnings in drinking. He occasionally used to borrow money from neighbours and spent it in drinking. Consequently, Succaram was heavily involved in debts, and was frequently dunned by his creditors, whom he put off from day to day. He was weary of his life, which he had determined to destroy. About half-past 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, Succaram went to a deceased opium vendor's shop at Mandvie, and having purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium for four annas, swallowed it and returned home and went off to sleep. About 11 o'clock his wife aroused him, and gave him some food, which he took and again went to sleep. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he was found unconscious and breathing very heavily, when he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. He never recovered his consciousness, and died in the hospital at 8-45 p.m., the same day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to opium poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the medical evidence.

A MEETING OF JANNI SETH'S CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the creditors of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, also known as Janni Seth, was held on Monday morning, in the house of Hajee Saboo Sidik in Memon Moholla. There were present about twenty-five Memon, Khoja, and Multani creditors to the amount of about Rs. 4,10,000. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared on behalf of Prince Samatsinghji, a creditor, for Rs. 25,000; Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal and Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Haji Zenali Ali Rezac, a creditor for Rs. 40,000; and Mr. Bhalshunker, of Messrs. Bhalshunker and Kanga, represented Janni Seth. Mr. Bhalshunker stated to the meeting that the liabilities up to the present time were estimated at ten lakhs of rupees. The chief creditor, Hajee Hassun Nurani, to whom Rs. 3,50,000 were due, was willing to give up the whole claim; and the French Bank, a creditor for Rs. 2,15,000, had consented to accept a compromise. Deducting these two claims, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,65,000, it was proposed to pay the remaining creditors six annas in the rupee, and thus come to a private settlement. If, however, no private settlement was come to, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Official Assignee, the creditors were not likely to get even half the amount. The assets likely to come into the hands of the Official Assignee were worth about a lakh, and the greater portion of them was at Jeddah. It was arranged at present, if a private settlement was come to, to appoint five trustees, who would take possession of all the available assets and distribute them among the creditors. Janni Seth's friends had undertaken to enable him to start in business again with pecuniary assistance to him; to give him Rs. 3,000 a year out of the profits for his expenses, and to distribute the balance among the creditors. Mr. Bhalshunker read an agreement by which Janni Seth stipulated to make over to the trustees all his assets, books, and documents. The creditors were then asked to sign the agreement or composition deed. All the Memon creditors signed the agreement, but the Multani creditors declined to do so at once, and took time to consider over the matter.

FIRE AT CARNAC BUNDER.

LAST night a fire broke out in a large corrugated iron-roofed shed, belonging to Govindji Virji, and occupied as godowns for storing grain, cocoanut-oil cakes, &c., by several native merchants, at the Carnac Bunder. About 8 o'clock flames were observed coming out of the godown, belonging to Nursey Virji, at the southern extremity of the shed. On an alarm being raised, the dock fire-engine arrived on the scene and commenced playing on the flames. The godown contained cocoanut-oil cakes, which helped the fire so much that it soon extended to the neighbouring godowns, containing rice, the property of Hunsraj Moolji and Dewchund Khatao. In the meantime telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the Babulla Tank, Byculla, and Fort steamers were quickly on the spot. The Byculla engine was at once brought into requisition, and the fire was brought under control in about half-an-hour. The damage to the contents of the godown as well as to the shed is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

M. PASTEUR'S body has been lying for many weeks in one of the chapels of Notre-Dame awaiting the completion of the tomb where it will finally be deposited at the Institute in the Rue Dutot. This structure is almost ready. It consists of a crypt, within which the sarcophagus stands under a cupola, supported by twelve porphyry columns. The walls and arches are covered with Byzantine mosaics symbolising Pasteur's achievements, and the central cupola is surmounted by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Science.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

THE MURDER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

Rajana Syajee, a young Camatee, who was said to be employed in the Water Works Department, was charged with murder in having, on the night of the 1st July last, killed Myna, woman, with a knife, in the foot-path near a chawl at Duncan Road, in which she resided. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Binning defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY:—
Mr. A. P. Gould, foreman.

Mr. W. Carter.	Mr. F. Asquith.
Mr. Hari M. Bhadkunker.	Mr. D. M. Panthakee.
Mr. D. N. Wadia.	Mr. Damodar L. Khimjee.
Mr. H. F. Soares.	Mr. R. W. Playfair.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case which, he said, were short and simple. On the night of the 1st July last, in the foot-path near a chawl in Duncan Road the prisoner stabbed a woman, named Myna, in three places, twice in the back and once in the neck in front, with a knife. The question for the consideration of the jury was whether the evidence for the prosecution satisfied them that the prisoner was the person who inflicted the wounds and caused the woman's death. The deceased Myna was a woman of an immoral character, and for some time had been living as the mistress of one Abdul Rahman. She had previously been living with the prisoner, who asked her to come and live with him again, but she refused to do so. On the night in question, he again pressed her to come and live with him, but as she refused, he stabbed her with the knife. Myna fell down in the road, and the prisoner ran away, but was followed by a man who had seen him stab her. He was pursued as far as the 13th Camateepoora Lane, but owing to the darkness he escaped. The next morning about half-past 1 o'clock, as he was about to go into his house in 10th Camateepoora Lane, he was arrested by a policeman, who was stationed to watch for him there.

Khyrati Subrati, a fruit-seller in Duncan Road, said he knew the deceased Myna, who lived with one Abdul Rahman in the same chawl in which witness lived. For some time before Myna's death, prisoner, who was employed in the Water Works, visited her at her residence and asked her to go with him. She begged to be pardoned, saying what was to happen had happened. Witness saw the prisoner come to Myna three times in a fortnight. About 3 p.m. on the 1st July last, witness was near a pan shop in Duncan Road. Closely three women, including Myna, were sitting on one side. The prisoner came from the direction of the Two Tanks and went up to Myna, and asked her to go with him. She asked to be excused. Prisoner went away towards Treacher's establishment. At 6 o'clock the same evening, witness met prisoner near the iron foundry in Camateepoora. Prisoner said Myna had been fed and supported by him for three years, and now she had turned ungrateful to him, and would not return to live with him. He also complained that Abdul Rahman abused him. Witness advised prisoner that, as Myna did not like him, he should not take any notice of her. The same evening, about 8 p.m., witness saw in Abdul Rahman's room Abdul Rahman, Myna, and two or three other persons. Witness and Abdul Rahman went to a tea shop in Duncan Road. Myna came there afterwards, and witness offered her a bottle of soda. Abdul Rahman told Myna to go home and prepare the bed. Abdul Rahman lay on a bench in the shop. Witness then went homeward. In the road near his chawl, witness saw the prisoner wrangling with Myna, who told him to leave her alone, as she was then living with Abdul Rahman. Leaving them in the road discussing, witness went upstairs into his room, when he heard Myna's cry "I am killed, I am killed." On coming down, witness saw prisoner had caught Myna by her clothes, and he struck her a blow with a knife, abusing her at the same time, "take this, whore." He struck her in the neck. Myna fell down, and the prisoner ran away. Witness followed him, raising a cry. He ran into 13th Camateepoora Lane, and picked up something from the "otla" of one Malkoo's shop. He continued running, followed by witness. Witness then lost sight of him. He then saw one Motee, to whom he mentioned what had happened. Returning to the place where Myna was, witness saw her lying in the foot-path with some policemen near her. She was bleeding. The next morning about half-past 1 o'clock witness saw the prisoner again. He was brought there in custody. He was in the same clothes as before, and they had stains of blood upon them. His clothes were then taken off by the police.

Bechoo Chand said he kept a shop for the sale of bread on the ground floor of the same chawl in Duncan Road, in which the deceased Myna lived. He knew her for four or five years, and at the time of her death she lived with Abdul Rahman. Witness had seen the prisoner near the chawl three or four times. He saw him kill Myna on the night of the 1st July about 10 o'clock. At that time Myna came and was standing near the shop. Prisoner came from the opposite direction, and they had a conversation. Prisoner asked her to come with him, and Myna said "don't think of me now." They were standing in the footpath near the entrance to the chawl. Myna, refusing to go with him, was walking away towards the entrance to the chawl, when the prisoner struck her two blows in the back with a knife. She cried out "I am killed, I am killed." As she turned her face towards him, he struck her another blow in the neck in front, saying "take this, whore." Myna fell down, and prisoner ran away, followed by Khyrati and the witness. The latter stopped at a certain distance and returned to the shop. He saw Myna lying dead. The landlord came down and brought Abdul Rahman to the place. The latter went and brought policemen there. Witness stated to the police what he had seen. About half-past 1 o'clock the next morning, witness saw the prisoner again in custody. He had on him the same clothes as before, with marks of blood upon them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said Myna lived formerly with Abdul Rahman until he was sent to jail. She then lived with the prisoner. She went to live with Abdul Rahman again on his coming out of jail. The prisoner and Abdul Rahman used to have a quarrel and to abuse each other. Witness could not say if Abdul Rahman was a quarrelsome person.

Moti Motooswamy said that, on the night of the 1st July last, as he was passing along 13th Camateepoora Lane, he saw the prisoner running up. He went and picked up an umbrella from the verandah of one Malkoo's liquor-shop, which was closed at the time, and then ran away again. Witness did not know what had occurred, and did not try to catch prisoner. Witness saw Khyrati and Bechoo in pursuit of the prisoner, and they told him that prisoner had murdered a woman. Witness went and saw the body of the woman. Khyrati was crying out "catch, catch."

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said the prisoner was an inspector in the Water Works Department. Witness noticed blood upon his clothes when he was arrested.

Abdul Rahiman Imambux, a dock labourer, said the deceased Myna was in his keepping for about five years before her death. Witness was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment before the time of the murder. On coming out of jail, he searched for her, and was told that she had run away with the prisoner. About five months ago, that is during the last Ramzan, Myna came to witness; and she then lived with him in Rahim Seth's chawl for about three or three and a-half months. He lived in a ground floor room, and Hallima and Kadur Pehlwan lived with him in the same room. Witness saw the prisoner two or three times near his chawl. On the first occasion he came, he demanded of Myna Rs. 5 which she owed him. She begged of him not to molest her any further. She was a Dher woman, and bore the Hindu name of Myna. On her conversion to Mahomedanism, she assumed the name of Khateeza. Words passed between the prisoner and witness on account of the woman. On one occasion, witness struck prisoner with a cane and ran away. Witness corroborated Khyrati as to the occurrence of 1st July.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning: I used to work in the dock whenever I got work. I did not live on Myna's earnings. I was sent to jail twice, once for a fortnight for an assault. On the second occasion I was sent to jail for three years before the riots. When the accused came to demand the Rs. 5, Myna said to me that she had been living with him. I was not angry with her on that account because I knew she was a prostitute, although she lived with me.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and gave corroborative evidence. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, said he did not kill the woman. He did not know anything about the matter. As he was going up the steps of his house he was arrested by the police havildar. When he asked the havildar why he arrested him, he said he should know later on. He was then taken to the dead body, and he was told that he had murdered the woman, whose dead body was lying there. He said he had not murdered her. He was then taken to the tea shop close by. There were European police officers at the tavern. Accused was told that there were stains of blood on his clothes. He said "how could that be?" He (accused) was then asked to look at his trowsers. He saw that his trowsers were wet with rain water. There was a stain of blood on his trowsers. His clothes were then removed off his body. That was all he had to state.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, said he intended to call two witnesses for the defence in order to show that the prisoner had nothing to do with the murder, that he was not on the scene of the murder, although the learned counsel admitted that the woman had been murdered by somebody, but not by the prisoner.

Sayana Gangajee, a painter, said he had known the accused for the last ten or fifteen years, as a peaceful, quiet person. Witness remembered the day of Myna's murder. In the evening of that day, witness saw the accused in the corner of 14th Camateepoora Lane, and they went into a liquor shop near the iron foundry. Both had some liquor there, after which they went to the Northbrook Gardens. They saw no body there. As they were returning from thea garden, they met near the 6th Camateepoora Lane Doctor Saheb, with whom they went into a liquor-shop and had a point of liquor. They then hired a "rekla" about a quarter to 9 p.m., and went to Chowpatty. On their way, the accused stopped the "rekla" near the Royal Theatre, and went out for about five minutes. He returned with a bottle of rum and some beerees. They then went to Chowpatty, where they stayed for about one hour. They then returned to Grant Road, and had a glass of iced sodawater at an Iranee's shop. They then started in the "rekla" homeward. Prisoner said he had lost his shoes, and proposed that they should go back to Chowpatty to search for the shoes. Witness and the other man refused to go back to Chowpatty. Witness then went to his house in 14th Camateepoora Lane, which he reached at 11-30 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I don't know whether the prisoner went back to Chowpatty to look for his shoes. Prisoner paid a rupee for the "rekla," and he paid also for the liquor at the different shops. Neither I nor the prisoner had a watch with us. I don't know if the other man had one. It was a Wednesday. I remember the day, because it was on that day that the murder of Myna was committed. I often see the doctor. He lives in Camateepoora.

Luxmon Gungajee, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was a medical practitioner of Camateepoora, and was formerly employed in the J. J. Hospital, but resigned the post. When witness heard that the accused had been arrested, he went to see the dead body. That was about 9 or 10 a. m. the next day. Witness knew Sayana Gungajee and the accused. They met him in the entrance of 6th Camateepoora Lane, where witness lives. They three then went to the Northbrook Gardens. They went into a liquor-shop, where they had some liquor. Accused paid for the liquor. He then hired a "rekla" to go to Chowpatty. Near the flour mill in Grant Road, accused got out of the rekla, and went and brought a bottle of rum and some beerees. He returned in ten or twelve minutes; and they proceeded in the "rekla" to Chowpatty. They walked here and there, and a sodawater man came there, from whom each of them had a bottle of soda-water, which they drank. They stayed at Chowpatty about an hour. They returned in the "rekla" as far as Grant Road. They all got out. The accused missed his shoes and asked his companions to go with him. They refused to accompany him, and they had some cold drinks there, and afterwards witness and Sayana went home. Accused was seen going in the direction from which they had come. He paid rupee for the "rekla." It was past 11 p.m. at the time. Witness heard of the murder the following morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: Accused and I are not members of the same caste. We are all Camatees. I left the Jamsetjee Hospital in 1873 after serving about a year and a-half. I was an apprentice there. I was afterwards employed as a writer in Igatpuri, and returned to Bombay in 1893, since which year I have been practising here. I have known the prisoner eight or nine months. It was not raining when he went to Chowpatty. I had no watch with me, I mentioned the time by guess. I was not so drunk as not to know the time. I heard that prisoner lately got some work to do in the Arsenal.

Re-examined: When I said I was drunk, I was not exactly incapable. After consuming the whole bottle of rum at Chowpatty, we got a little drunk. I practised as a compounder before 1890.

At this stage, the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

The Advocate-General, addressing his lordship, said he did not intend to offer any evidence against Nazai Budder and Gulzuwan Tarkham, who were committed to the Sessions by the Coroner on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and abetment of the offence; and that they might be discharged, as they had been convicted by Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, since the committment by the Coroner. The prisoners were accordingly acquitted and discharged.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 22nd August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Mg. Thein Maung, at present Civil Myook, of Yandoon and Danubyee, for an improved manual power pandy husker.

Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head clerk at the Indo-China Mills, 20 Parel road, Cross lane, Parel, Bombay, for improvements in sizing or dressing machines for yarns.

Hormasji Maneckji Kapadia, merchant, residing at Dadi Shett's Agiary lane, Chundunwadi, Bombay, for an improved process of renovating Parsi hats, known as "Faitaha."

Robert William Tompson, civil engineer, of Royapuram, Madras, for a well-sinking apparatus.

Samuel Lucas and Thomas Harrison Lucas, spindle manufacturers, of Dronfield, in the county of Derby for an improved method of lubricating and retaining the oil in upright spindles.

Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan Grove, London, for improvements in the drawing and planishing of tubes of aluminium alloy.

Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan Grove, London, for improvements in the soldering or brazing of metals, particularly applicable to aluminium alloys.

Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan Grove, London, for improvements in cycle frames, and in the manufacture thereof.

Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan Grove, London for improvements in the manufacture of cycle frames.

William Naylor, engineer, Messrs. Dykes and Co., coach-builders, Calcutta, for a combined mach box, cigar cutter, visiting card and stamp case, to be known as the "Traveller."

Charles Edward Middleton, Francis Philip Middleton, and Arthur Thomas Middleton, manufacturers, of Adlington, in the country of Lancaster, for improvements in dyeing apparatus.

Henry John Inwood Bilton, civil engineer, of No. 29, Edsall street, Malvern, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, and Thomas Timmins, Civil engineer, of Thanet street, in the same place, for an improved appliance for scraping the interior of water or other mains or pipes.

George William Nataniel Hamilton, chemist, of Greig street, Albert park, in the colony of Victoria for an enamel paint, and combination of materials for composing the same.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Alfred Baldwin and Stanley Baldwin, engineers, trading at E. P. and W. Baldwin of Wilden iron works, near Stourport, in the county of Worcester, for improvements in apparatus for producing and burning gas to generate steam. (Specification filed 13th August 1896.)

Louis Gibson Harris, manufacturer, of 35, Tranby Avenue, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel. (Specification filed 14th August 1896.)

Archibald H. Brintnel, electrician, of 10, Catharine street, in the city of Toronto, in the country of York, in the province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in electric propulsion of cars. (Specification filed 14th August 1896.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TIVOLI THEATRE, FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER. COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO TOMMY EMPSON, The popular Manager of the late HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY, Prior to his Departure for Australia, ASSISTED BY MISS DOLLY CHILDS, Late STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY, AND Some of the Leading Lady and Gentleman AMATEURS OF BOMBAY. GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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Mrs. SQUIRE. Mr. WEBSTER.
Mrs. McLAREN. Mr. McCAUSLAND.
Mrs. DOVE. Mr. OLLIVER.
Mrs. GAWTHORNE. Mr. MASON.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

AT 112 11-16, Consols in London were 1-8th per cent. lower yesterday; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 120¼. About £700,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further put up 1-8th, say, to 1"3 8ths per cent.; the rate on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at the same quotation. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th lower, at £63 15-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 11-16d. per lb.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 66¢ cents per lb.; with demand Exchange on London half a centime higher at 84¢ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday, at 102¾; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17¢.

The Indian Council allotted yesterday 2 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, and the same amount on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 1-8d., which was the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday last. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 15-16d.

A further drop of 3-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-32d. per lb.; while Broach declined 1-16d., and other East Indian Cotton generally 1-32d. American Arrivals were 7-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 5-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 4 13-64d. for August deliveries, and 4 1. for December-January. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 7 7-8 cents; but Futures were 13 points higher for September, and 16 points for December, at 7·54 cents, and 7·66 cents, respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 35,000 bales.

We are now able to annex our usual Weekly Comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	68,000	7,000	25,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	18,000	3,000	4,000
" Continent	6,000	1,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,230,000	7,920,000	5,808,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,295,000	3,453,000	2,892,000
" to Continent do.	2,258,000	3,207,000	2,328,000
" Stock in the Ports	200,000	283,000	181,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 29th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,690,000	2,382,430	2,099,740
" " Surats	176,000	1,48,320	227,270

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	515,000	1,224,840	1,031,560
" London	3,03	11,000	13,200
American Afloat	30,0	12,000	16,500
East Indian "	4,000	10,000	10,000
Total	5,52,000	1,261,840	10,71,560
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-16d.	4 9-32d.	3 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4½d.	3 3-8d.	3d.
Difference	3-16d.	29-32d.	13-16d.

A small amount of business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day in both directions, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 bales each of Damarganm, at Rs. 193; and Ujein, at Rs. 183; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 181; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 174-6; 150 Sajan, at Rs. 192; and 100 each of Sagaum, at Rs. 175; Julgaum, at Rs. 178; and Ranpoor, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT has been in moderate request from shippers to-day, in a steady market, and the price of *Yellow* has advanced half-an-anna per candy. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4 12 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4 11 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 12 0	"
Red Delhi	4 10 0	"
Hard Yellow	4 7 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 9 0	"
Hard Red	4 0 0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export, the feeling having been steady, and rates unaltered, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-6 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-10-0 to 7-13-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0 to 7-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0 to 6-14-0	"

FREIGHTS.—The market has been firm to-day, and 6s. 6d. per ton has been paid for room to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Genoa.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,626 bales.
Wheat	5,995 cwts.
Linseed	3,577 "
Rapeseed	9,589 "
Poppyseed	903 "
Groundnuts	1,921 "
Castorseed	5,342 "
Rice	522 "

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	18,91,519
" Branches	" "	32,03,624
Other "	Dec. "	3,54,511
Government Securities	Dec. "	5,11,781
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc. "	1,47,253
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	2,50,259
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	54,246
Cash	" "	56,54,008

The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day for yesterday (which was a holiday and the Bank closed) shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 56¼ lakhs, at about 293¼ lakhs, due almost entirely to a large addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 51 lakhs. In the position of the trade demand for Money there has been but little change, the present Return disclosing some small diminution in Private Deposits, and a slight increase in Loans, on the one hand, and, on the other, a falling off to a small extent in Bills Discounted, the net result being an increase in trade requirements of 2¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 11 lakhs in the week preceding.

EXCHANGE re-opened steady after yesterday's holiday at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been very little business passing either way; but rates remained very steady all day and closed with a firmer feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8 to 3-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1"19½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 109 7-16 for cash and the settlement for 3¼ per cents., and at 109 1-8 for the October account; but these quotations were not maintained, and at the close 1-16th. to 1-8th per cent. was named.

SHARES.—There has not been much movement on the re-opening of this market to-day. In the case of Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance in the case of 8 Mills; and a decline in 7 as per our revised list. In Press shares there has also been a change in a few instances at our present quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.
Good Dhollera 4 15-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 93 15-16
Bar Silver 30 11-16
The sum of about £700,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 31.

10 p.m. — 79·4

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m. — 79·3
10 a.m. — 82·5
2 p.m. — 84·5
4 p.m. — 83·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BELL—August 28, at 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, Lawrence J Bell, Tea Planter, late of Silcoorie, Cachar, aged 27.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

THE wholly unexpected death of Prince Lobanoff who was entrusted by the Emperor Nicholas II. with the control of the foreign policy of Russia, is a European event. He was credited with great capacity, and possessed an unrivalled knowledge of the hidden currents of Continental diplomacy and of the strength and weakness of the different Powers. Not the least of his gifts was a faculty of keeping his thoughts and designs to himself, while satisfying everyone who had access to him, that there was nothing to conceal, and that if there were he would be the last man to attempt to disguise it. After the signature of the treaty of San Stefano he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, where he set himself to calm the anxieties of Sultan Abdul Hamid at the presence of the victorious Russian army at the gates of the capital. He succeeded so well that even at that time it began to be whispered that the old antagonism between the two empires would give way to an understanding and that there would be no wars between Russia and Turkey. Prince Lobanoff's belief in the future of Russia equalled that of Skobeleff, and the conviction that time is on her side made it easy for him to act on Talleyrand's axiom, *Point de zele*. He is credited with having reconciled even the French Government, and notably M. Hanotaux, to the absence of impatience which characterises Russian diplomacy, and differentiates it so markedly from that formerly in favour on the Boulevards. Victor Hugo in the preface to the first edition of Napoleon the Little made it a reproach to Louis Napoleon that he had been two months in possession of the resources of France, and had not changed the face of Europe, as his uncle would have done. Under the tuition of the late Czar, and more recently under that of Prince Lobanoff, French diplomacy has learned to take things quietly, and no one now expects that a New Year's day speech may usher in war. This is a great point gained, for it tends to eliminate the risk of a hasty decision being taken, as was the case when the war which led to Sadowa was punctually declared by Austria, and the Ems telegram manipulated by Prince Bismarck proved a pitfall for France. No such blunder is possible when men of the calm and deliberate temperament of the late Russian Minister interfere before a declaration of war.

Prince Lobanoff, it is stated, died suddenly while returning to Kieff with the Tsar and the Tsaritza. He was to have accompanied their Majesties to Breslau in Germany to meet the Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe; he would also have accompanied his Sovereign to Paris, and possibly to London. The visits to Austria and Germany and also to England were understood to have for their chief object the preventing of an exaggerated importance being attributed to the rejoicings in Paris which are sure to attend the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in that city. The tour was preceded by an apparently fortuitous meeting between Prince Lobanoff and M. Hanotaux at a watering place near the Eastern frontier of France. It so happened that at the same time General Boisdeffre and certain Russian officers of distinction had gone there to take the waters. Long conferences were held, and it was only natural that the Continental press attached a good deal of importance to meetings which may, after all, have been purely accidental. It has ever been said that the intended presence of Prince Lobanoff with the Emperor William at Breslau, presaged some new development in continental policy, in regard to the Eastern Question. In Germany the impression prevailed that a combination to isolate England in the Near East on the lines of that followed by the "New Triple Alliance" in the Far East was contemplated. The *Berlin Post*, which is usually less valid than some of its colleagues, thus expressed itself on this apparently welcome topic: "Let us leave open the question whether England produced the Cretan troubles as she did those of Armenia. It is certain that the flame of insurrection in Crete has been fanned by English people, partly in the hope of exorcising the terrific spectre of the evacuation of Egypt, which had announced itself from Paris and St. Petersburg; partly in the hope of producing complications in the East, in which Russia, above all, would be involved, in order that England might find an opportunity of reconquering her lost position in Eastern Asia. England's efforts, however, are likely to prove vain, for Russia's position in the Far East has been so much strengthened for some months past, especially since Hitrovo, the late Russian Envoy in Tokio, succeeded in driving the Japanese into the arms of the Russian Colossus, that the Russian Government can now devote its whole attention to the events in the Balkan Peninsula. It is doing so, too, in right earnest, and everything indicates that Russia intends to take a decisive step in the East. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, who has been summoned to St. Petersburg, had, on the way thither, an important conversation with the Emperor Francis Joseph, who had conferences with the German Ambassador and also with the German Chancellor in Vienna. It seems likely, therefore, that England has to expect a decisive *coup* from her mortal enemy, who, moreover, is sure on this occasion of the co-operation of the other Powers, except, perhaps, Italy." The Berlin paper ought to have known that Prince Lobanoff and Lord Salisbury were endeavouring to come to an understanding for common action to bring about a more satisfactory state of things in Armenia, Crete, and Macedonia. It is simply incredible that Prince Lobanoff of all men would provoke a war with England while engaged in the not altogether easy task of reconciling the conflicting interests of Germany, Austria, and France in the Near East. The passage we have quoted, though absurdly wrong on that head, is an indication of the prevalence on the Continent of the belief that the Russian policy directed by Prince Lobanoff was about to take a new development.

Whether the sudden removal of the powerful Minister will change or delay that development or give a new direction to the external politics of Russia, it is premature to discuss. No one knows who will be his successor. Before the death of M. de Giers, the Foreign Minister whose name was so long associated with the pacific policy of the late Czar, many names were mentioned in the speculations as to his successor. That of Prince Lobanoff, then Ambassador at Vienna, was not to be found amongst them. Prince Valerian Obolensky, the Director of the Chancellerie, was regarded as the most competent man at the Foreign Office; Privy Counsellor Vlangali, Adjutant Minister, was also mentioned. So were Baron Asten-Sacken, Home Minister, and M. Vinoviev, the capable head of the Asiatic Department. The choice fell on the Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. It is not improbable that M. Nelidoff as Ambassador at Constantinople may have acquired something of the paramount influence enjoyed by her Majesty's Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary at Cairo, Lord Cromer, in Egypt. The mantle of Prince Lobanoff may fall upon him. It cannot be a totally fortuitous circumstance that he should have been recently summoned to meet the Czar and his Foreign Minister to consult on matters of importance, and that he was instructed to take Vienna on his way and confer with the Emperor, the Prime Minister, and the German Ambassador. M. Nelidoff is the most considerable and the best known of the diplomatic agents of the Russian Government. Whether he can be permanently spared from Constantinople is a question which will no doubt be considered before any step is taken. It is not to be supposed that the demise of a Minister however distinguished will exercise any marked influence on the Orientalism of Russian policy. Prince Lobanoff in October last in the remarkable interview accorded to the *Times'* Paris correspondent declared that even the Emperor expresses not his own will merely; "he expresses what has already become the will of the nation, and has imposed itself on a certain select few of the nation who understand it and completely personify it. It is they, the select few, who cause it to penetrate the highest circles until it reaches even the mind of the Emperor. His Councillors impress the idea upon him as an inspiration of the loftiest and truest wisdom. It becomes part of the atmosphere in which he is surrounded. It sinks into his mind, and he in his turn undertakes to spread it amongst his people . . . When people talk of the Russian Emperor as a Sovereign whose single will directs the whole Empire such remarks are absurd. He calls to his aid auxiliaries who are working for the same ends as the Emperor, and attached to the same round of duties, and they give Russia the force secured by unity of action, and preserve it from the inconveniences of a single paramount power without counterpoise." That the conversation in which these remarkably outspoken opinions were freely given and the interview itself were semi-officially pronounced to be pure invention was a matter of course. But they were nothing of the kind; an unexceptional authority—the *Temps* newspaper—bore witness to the reality of the interview. It is interesting to have on record the opinion of Prince Lobanoff; a description of the way in which wisdom is distilled into the mind of the Sovereign by his trusted advisers. The interviewer gives a literary kodak of the great Minister who has now passed from the world's stage, as he saw him in a Paris hotel, on October 8, 1895: "A very handsome Russian, with a superb blonde beard and in civilian dress ushered me into a small saloon, where the Prince was engaged reading a newspaper and smoking a cigarette. The simplicity of his reception, his easy bearing, his strong and expressive features, the fine clear tones of his voice, slightly tinged with the Slav accent, completely explained the character for amiability which he possesses." Death called him, and his voice is stilled for ever.

SWORDSMANSHIP, it is said, is held in low esteem in the British Army, notwithstanding the fact that the British cavalryman for ever boasts of the extraordinary feats of Corporal Shaw, who cut three Frenchmen through and through. But there is a desire now making itself felt that it is not right that any reproach should longer be cast upon the British swordsman—in India at all events. The Indian Fencing Association is to be established on a permanent basis. There has been for some years past in Simla a Fencing Club, but it had an instructor from the Umballa or Lucknow Gymnasium who knew little of what he was called upon to teach, and finally the Punjab Secretariat took possession of the building occupied by the Club. General Luck, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, endeavoured to resuscitate the institution, but in a short time after his departure only two or three members attended the school. When matters came to their lowest ebb last year an Italian fencing master was discovered in Simla serving in one of the local studios as a photographer. His services were secured, and his pupils became so numerous that the Club took a new lease of life. Signor Moreschi, the Italian referred to, is, it appears, a fully qualified "Maitre d'Armes," and when his offer was made, circulars were sent all over India, and, as will be remembered, letters were published in the principal newspapers, urging officers and civilians to join the Association and start local clubs, the idea being that officers from other parts of India be permitted to attend the school either in Simla or in Calcutta, for, say, three months at a time on duty, and thus become masters of the one weapon which all must wear. The Gymnastic and Fencing courses at Aldershot, Lucknow, Poona, Umballa, and Secunderabad last six months, but of this time only an aggregate of thirty-six hours is allotted to fencing—and that, too, we are assured, in a perfunctory way. An attempt being made to effect a change, Captain E. J. Medley, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, has brought out a magazine, to be published quarterly, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Fencing Association, which is entitled the "Indian Fencing Review." Captain Medley is the Honorary Secretary of the Association, and in the first number of his review he explains the objects of the new movement. Membership of the Association is not to be confined to officers of the army alone, but generally speaking any person who is entitled to have his name on the Government House List is eligible for membership.

THE mail brings us little more than our telegram contained of the return of Dr. Nansen from his Arctic cruise. Telegraphing from Vardo to his wife in Norway, he reported "Expedition happily ended." But we doubt if the scientific world will endorse this as their verdict on the exploit. Dr. Nansen's ship, the Fram, set out in June 1893, better equipped than any former Arctic expedition, provisioned for five years, and, according to the explorer's theory, would practically take that time to drift through into the Greenland sea from the neighbourhood of the New Siberian Islands. Dr. Nansen believed that the current which flows through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound ultimately reaches the North Pole, and that a ship could be carried thither if it were once bedded in the ice and allowed to drift. His vessel was specially built, and at enormous cost, that it might fully test this theory. But as Dr. Nansen returned, leaving the Fram embedded in the ice 226 geographical miles from the pole, as his theory has been neither proved or disproved, and his mission has been unsuccessful, it is difficult to discern very much happiness about it. Dr. Nansen can, no doubt, claim that he has beaten the record easily by getting nearly three degrees beyond the farthest point previously reached. The fact that no land was sighted north of the 82nd parallel goes some way to support the theory that the Pole stands in the centre of a sea. But the supposed open water, on which so many explorers have built expectations, was not met with, it is clear, as the party advanced over the ice beyond the 84th parallel, where the Fram was finally quitted. According to a London telegram, the Fram returned safely to Skjervo on August 21st. Dr. Nansen was confident in her stability. She had resisted the ice successfully, and had received no damage. When the expedition started from Christiania on 24th June, 1893, it will be remembered, Arctic experts pronounced, as a rule, very discouraging opinions as regards its success. They treated as chimerical the idea that the Fram would be so favoured by currents as to pass right across the Arctic circle, taking the Pole *en route*. The fact that the vessel actually reached the 85th parallel before she got blocked by ice suggests that she was favoured by currents so far, but she was abandoned two years earlier than she ought to have been, and so far as the main object is concerned Dr. Nansen's expedition has ended in a *fiasco*.

WE hear from a financial correspondent that great preparations are being made by bimetallists in Berlin to secure an effective development of their campaign. Three members of the Imperial Government, including the Chancellor, we are told, have expressed themselves favourable to the reopening of negociations with England next spring with a view to the adoption of a basis of agreement. It seems that the Emperor William took up the study of the currency problem some little time ago, and since then the energies of the bimetallists, both in the Reichstag and throughout Germany, have been doubled. It is even proposed—so much faith have the leaders in the movement—that in the course of the next few months a census should be taken to ascertain the precise and relative proportions of the bimetallic and monometallic followings. So keen is the Emperor's interest in the matter that it is fully expected he will make known his mind before the Conference is held, that is, if the negociations are soon to be reopened.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Sunday.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Advocate-General withdrew the prosecution against Nazai Budder and Gulzuwan Tarkhan, who had been committed to the Sessions by the coroner on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and abetment of the offence, as since the commitment the accused had been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate. The prisoners were accordingly acquitted and discharged.—Rajana Syajee, a Gamatee, lately an inspector in the Water Works Department, was charged, before Mr. Justice Fulton and a Special Jury, with murder in having, on the night of the 1st July last, killed Myna, woman, with a knife on the footpath near a chawl in Duncan Road. The trial had not concluded when the court adjourned.

WE regret to hear of the illness of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA SENDING CRUISERS TO TURKEY.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

President Cleveland has ordered the despatch of cruisers to Turkey.

THE POWERS IN TURKEY.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 1.

The Foreign Embassies refused to illuminate yesterday in honour of the Sultan's accession, and are drafting a Note pointing to the late massacres as being organised with the connivance of the authorities.

The excitement here is somewhat subsiding, but the Armenians are hidden in the warehouses, and have several times thrown bombs and fired on the soldiers.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LOBANOFF.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Prince Lobanoff died of aneurism of the heart at a country station.

It is the general opinion that his successful policy will be continued.

The Tzar will continue his tour.

A RECORD OF CRICKET SCORE.

Mr. Ranjitsinghi's score for the season amounts to two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, which beats Dr. W. G. Grace's previous record.

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, AUG. 31.

Latest advices from the Philippines state that the Spanish troops have defeated a force of three thousand rebels near Manila, and that a state of siege has been proclaimed there.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., this morning, and the steamer Paramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time

THE ENSUING TROOPING SEASON.

THE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The following is the programme of the movements of the Indian Marine ship during the ensuing trooping season :—

Leaves Bombay 4th October, arrives Madras 10th October ; empty or with details leaves Madras 12th arrives Rangoon 17th ; takes up No. 2 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, and leaves Rangoon 21st, arrives Port Blair 23rd ; takes up No. 1 Company 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and leaves Port Blair 24th, arrives Rangoon 26th; takes up No.1 Company ditto, and leaves Rangoon 30th, arrives Madras 4th November ; takes up trooping details No. 3 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, and leaves Madras 5th November, arrives Calicut 9th, and leaves the trooping details ; picks up the trooping details from the Southern District.

The Clive leaves Calicut on the 10th, arrives Bombay 12th ; takes up trooping details, and leaves Bombay 18th, arrives Aden 25th ; takes up 10th Bombay Infantry (whose families will be conveyed later on in the season), and leaves Aden 30th, and arrives Bombay 7th December.

The 13th Bombay Infantry, about 250 adults, for whom accommodation will not be available, will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, which leaves Bombay 14th December, arrives Cochin 17th December ; empty, leaves Cochin 18th ; arrives Quilon 18th ; takes up No. 1 Company 28th Madras Infantry, and leaves Quilon 19th, arrives Madras ; takes up the 23rd and 28th Madras Infantry.

About 250 adults, for whom accommodation will not be available, will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Canning, which leaves Bombay 16th October, arrives Karachi 19th October ; takes up trooping details, and leaves on Karachi 21st, arrives Bombay 24th ; takes up trooping details, and leaves Bombay 12th November, arrives Rangoon 22nd November, and takes up trooping details.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

Eleven events were competed to-day in connection with the Assault-at-Arms, of which three events were for officers. The entries were not good. Four competitors came for the sabres, viz., Lieutenants Boileau and Fair, Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant Britten, 10th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry. In the first bout, Britten beat Boileau ; in the second Fair beat Chitty ; and in the final Britten beat Fair, and won the first prize. In sabres five competed ; the same four officers, and Lieutenant Berkeley, 20th Hussars. This was won by Captain Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry. In sabres for Native officers, the prize was won by Jamadar Mahomed Khan, Bombay Sappers and Miners. In the lemon-cutting competition fifteen entered. Sergeant Stevenson, 20th Hussars, made eleven points, and won the prize of Rs. 15 ; Corporal Harrison and Sergeant White, 1st Field Battery, tied for second place. In the sword and post practice four competed, viz., Sowar Shaik Yakub, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Duffedar Mahomed Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Duffedar Shaik Ahmed, 2nd Lancers, and Lance-Naik Rahiman, 4th Cavalry, and it remained to play for the finals. The lemon-cutting competition was won by Lance-Naik Shaik Rahiman, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Rs. 10). For the riding and jumping competition nine teams entered. I Battery R. H. A. made 20 points ; the 2nd Field Battery 19 ; the first section L, Battery 18 ; and the 2nd section L. Battery 17 points. The finals will be held on Saturday. In the same competition for Natives four entered. The second section 4th Bombay Cavalry made 17 points ; the second section Bombay Lancers 16 ; the first section 2nd Bombay Lancers 13 ; and the first section 4th Cavalry 11. The finals will be played on Friday. Eight teams completed in tent-pegging by section. The 20th Hussars and 40th Field Battery made 27 and 26 points. In same event for Natives four teams completed. The first section 2nd Lancers Imperial Service Troops made 40. Their performance was good. The first section Poona Horse made 38. The finals will be played on Saturday. In sword practice for British Troops twelve entered. Rider Cordery, 20th Hussars, made 12 points ; Sergeant Wooding, 16th Battery, Sergeant Tucker, I Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Private Haskell, 20th Hussars, each made 11 points. The finals will be played on Friday.

CRICKET : POONA *VS.* SATARA.

The cricket match, Poona *vs.* Satara, came off to-day, on the Gymkhana ground. Satara won the toss, and went in to bat, making seventy runs in their first innings, of which Major Piers and Mr. Hill made the double figures of sixteen and eleven, respectively ; the rest being minor scores. The bowling and fielding of the Poona has improved recently. Browne took five wickets (with 85 balls) for 28 runs, and Greig took 3 (with 40 balls) for 18 runs.

Poona went in for their first attempt, and made 197 runs, of which Dr. Martin and Mr. Greig made 53 and 52, respectively, Fernybough 28, Captain Pinney 23 ; the rest being minor scores. The bowling of Satara was not so good as that of Poona. Nearly half of their team put in bowling. Poona had been 127 runs a head, when they sent Satara for their second innings. They made 18 runs, when stumps were drawn. The play will be resumed to-morrow.

ILLNESS OF MAJOR OWEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

Major Owen, Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, is now lying in the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from fever.

Captain Walton, Aids-de-Camp, has taken the duties of Military Secretary temporarily.

LIEUTENANT BROWNE.

Lieutenant Browne, Royal Fusiliers, who was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the recent court-martial, arrived, this morning, from Mhow under an armed guard. It is believed that his sentence will be carried out at the Yerrowda Jail.

LAYING A FOUNDATION-STONE.

THE NEW LAKHSHMI COTTON MILLS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, AUG. 31.

A very large and influential gathering of Europeans and Natives assembled in response to the invitations, issued by the agents of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new mills, to be built by the company on their ground at Pandharpur Road, near the railway station. The road leading to the premises and the ground were decorated with flags and evergreens. Several tents and a large *shamiana* were erected. Amongst those present were ; Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, the Collector ; Mr. Scott, the District Deputy Collector ; Mr. Thanedar, the Huzur Deputy Collector ; Dr. Scroggie, the Railway station-master, Sheths Hanumandas Singi, the Opium Farmer ; Vadilal Virchand, the Local Agent of the Sholapur Mills ; Messrs. Dinkarrao Chakradeo Hari Bhau, Patwardhan Ravji, Nanchand Hirachand, Nemchand Toobbelo, Kalali Posa e, Naranda Bhaiya, Maneckji Lakduveda, Kazi Sultan, Shaikh Baban Munshi, and many others. Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, the senior partner of the agents' firm, along with his son, Mr. Virji Lakhmidas, Sheth Lakhmidas Gordhandas, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, the company's mill manager, and Mr. Pranlal K. Joshipura, the company's architect, Mr. Nanalal Bhogilal, of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Chhotalal Anandji, who are here from Bombay to commence the building work, welcomed the visitors. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, at 5-15 p.m. Mr. Dinkar Chakradeo delivered a very interesting speech, in which he mentioned the great advantages which the town of Sholapur, the working classes, and the traders generally would to be derive from such great industries. He congratulated Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji on the enterprising spirit of his firm in starting a mill in this town. His speech was received with great applause. The ceremony ended with the usual distribution of *pan sopari*. The number of people assembled was over two thousand.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year in Lodge Mallet and Chisel, 134, E.C. The installation ceremony took place at the Masonic Hall, Poona, and was performed by the D. D. G. M. in a very impressive manner. Several Brothers came from Bombay. Amongst them were the Honble Mr. Justice Parsons, the District Grand Master Right Worshipful ; Very Worshipful Master C. D. Wise, D.D.G.M. ; V. W. S. N. Cooper, S.G.W. ; F. J. Saville, J.G.W. ; H.L. Batliwala, P.D.G.S. ; W. D. A. F. Underwood, D.G., M.A. ; H. J. R. Hemming, P.D.G., J.W. ; Shamrao Eele, D.G.S. ; Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, P.D.J., S.W. ; J. S. Smith, D.G.S.B. ; B. Paillips, D.S.C. ; and W. C. Rowe. The Deputy Grand Master remarked that the number of the members was not quite as large as on a former occasion, as several had left the station. Still the Lodge is in a fairly flourishing condition. The Worshipful Master invested his officers, and after the transaction of some routine business closed the Lodge. The banquet followed, about sixty brethren sitting down thereto. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags.

The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, his Excellency the Worshipful Master proposed the health of the D. G. M. He thanked him and the G. L. officers for having taken the trouble to pay them a visit, and said that visits from the D. G. M. were, like those of angels, few and far between. Elsewhere the D. G. M. had told them how his duties in Bombay had been in his way from paying visits as often as he liked. He had been District Grand Master for nine years, and when they thought how onerous were the duties of a High Court Judge, it was not an easy thing to take in addition the duty of presiding over such an important branch of Mark Masonry. They were all grateful to him for the great interest he had shown in Mark Masonry for such a long time. The toast was drunk with musical honours.

The Honble Mr. Justice Parsons, in reply, thanked the Worshipful Master for the kind way in which he had spoken about him. He had been D. G. M. for nine years, and during that time he has been always anxious to do his best in that position. He was glad that he always found this Lodge in a flourishing condition. He had no doubt that it was very gratifying to the members to have as their W. M. so distinguished a personage as the Governor of Bombay. The installation of H. E. the Governor as W. M. was one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Lodge. In proposing the toast of the D. D. G. M. and D. G. officers, the W. M. said he was glad on this occasion to see so many officers present, many of whom had come from long distances to assist their Right Worshipful Master in organising and spreading the advantages of Mark Masonry. He thanked the D. D. G. M., and remarked that a heartier toast could not be drunk that evening than that, and added to it the names of Sorabjee V. Cooper and Doctor Underwood.

The next toast proposed was that of the W. M. by the D.G.M. He said that the Worshipful Master had been good enough to pay him some compliment. He was pleased that he had elected Lord Sundhurst as their Worshipful Master, and that he had agreed to preside over the Lodge. His Excellency was one of the most enthusiastic of Massons. His Excellency would no doubt take the same interest in Mark Masonry as he did in Craft Masonry. The Lodge, he had no doubt, would flourish under two such able officers as the Master and his Deputy.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said that he must thank them all for the cordial reception he had received, and the R. W. M. for the kind words he had spoken. He had rightly said that the Governor of Bombay had too much to do in several directions, but he nevertheless would do what he could for Freemasonry. He spoke of the D. G. Officers and the D. D. G. M. (C. D. Wise), who, he said, was a perfect encyclopædia of Masonic knowledge, and he had no doubt that the future D. G. M. would have the same assistance of these officers. In his travels over the Presidency he had visited Lodges in several places, and he could safely say he found Masonry in a flourishing condition wherever he went. He was glad that he had in Worshipful Brother Sergeant-Major Simmons so efficient a Deputy. While he was Master of that Lodge, he hoped that he would be able to do his duty in so honourable a position. (Loud Applause.)

The proceedings were brought to a close by the toasts of the Past Master, Visitors, and Tylers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Last night before a fluctuating audience of from 25 to 35 members, Lord George Hamilton expounded the Indian Budget. But for what he called "erratic exchange," he should have been able, he said, to make an even more satisfactory statement ; but, at the same time, a three years' review gave occasion for genuine congratulation. The closed accounts for 1894-5 showed a surplus of Rx 693,110. The revised estimate for 1895-6 dealt with a "very remarkable financial year." An expedition had gone to and successfully returned from Chitral. The Famine Insurance Fund had been increased. The Cotton Duties had been reduced, and 40 lakhs of rupees had been repaid to provincial Governments. Notwithstanding that an expenditure of Rx 2,840,000 more than was anticipated had to be met, a surplus was shown in the revised accounts of Rx 951,400. In the Budget year 1896-7 an extra charge of Rx473,000 would be incurred in connection with the Famine Fund in addition to the Budget estimate of the preceding year. Furthermore, it had been decided to add largely to the resources for the mobilisation of the Army. The increased expend ture in the 1896-7 accounts will amount to Rx 338,000, and is attributed to the very light estimate that has been taken in connection with railway revenue. The surplus of the accounts is put down at Rx463,100. He congratulated himself on the fact that this surplus, like that of the two years previous, is "an honest surplus." In view or the fact that direct taxation is impossible and that the salt tax is "unquestionably as high as it ought to be, if not too high," he was disinclined to part permanently with any existing source of revenue until the Indian Government can see their way more clearly in regard to future charges. At the same time, he expressed a hope that "a revision and even a reduction of taxation may not hereafter be outside our calculations." He spoke in terms of satisfaction of the demarcation of our Indian frontiers and then proceeded to deplore the violent languagesome times indulged in by the native press of India to the disparagement of the effects of British rule in India. The first amendment on the paper was in the name of Sir William Wedderburn, who asked for a committee to examine into and report annually on the East Indian Accounts. This, on a division, was defeated by 110 to 30. In subsequent discussion, Sir Henry Havelock Allan insisted that the great difficulty of our Indian system lies in the fact that we have not sufficient British officers. After the House had gone into Committee, Sir Henry Fowler exhaustively reviewed a wide range of Indian topics. He laid stress on the fact that the great secret of our financial difficulties in India is the question of exchange. He was glad to hear that the time was approaching when our frontier troubles were likely to come to an end, and he had heard with equal satisfaction the policy that was being pursued regarding railways. Most people interested in the subject seem to think there is very little to recommend Sir W. Wedderburn's proposal for a Committee on Indian finances. The role of such a Committee would have been—like that of the preliminary stomach of the cow—to digest the Indian budget, and reduce it, so to speak, into a pulp which the meanest legislative capacity could readily assimilate ; but surely after the Budget has been thoroughly explained by the Government of India, and thoroughly discussed in the Viceroy's Council, members of Parliament could, if they seriously wished, digest the matter for themselves. This was the sense of the House, and no change, therefore, will be made in the present perfunctory process of dealing with Indian finances. Scandalous as this may be, it will not be regarded as a very great grievance in India, where Parliamentary interference is not held to be an unmixed blessing.

It appears that the endeavour to introduce the cotton spinning industry into Tonquin, a mill having been established at Hanoi is meeting with considerable difficulties, the chief of which is the small production of raw cotton in the country and the irregularity of the supply in the local markets. Representations have been made to the French Government in favour of measures being adopted for the encouragement of native cotton growing, for which the soil of Indo-China is said to be very suitable. The Government has, however, it is added, declined to interfere. It is also stated that French merchants in Indo-China, finding that only cotton yarns with English marks are saleable, are attaching such marks to French cotton yarns.

To-morrow week Lancashire's commercial mission to China will depart from Liverpool under the charge of Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, of Her Majesty's Consular Service at Canton. It is affirmed, on what is stated to be authoritative information, that a German mission will shortly proceed to the Celestial Empire, with a view to securing certain important concessions for the German trade. It is added that the mission will probably arrive at Pekin a few days after the return thither from Europe of the Grand Secretary Li. It is also stated that when in Berlin the Grand Secretary discussed very freely the question of reconstituting the Chinese Customs Board, and expressed his desire for it ; and it is considered that the German Government see an opportunity for participation in any measures of reform in this direction.

The tenor of Mr. Bryan's speech on Wednesday to a vast New York audience was what had been expected from his previous utterances. There is no question that if the Democrats are successful at the elections they will immediately bring in a measure for free coinage. Mr. Bryan maintained that under bimettalism, which he believes can be brought about by the United States single-handed, silver will command its old price in gold of 1dol. 29cents per ounce. He said "that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone could raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make bullion silver worth 1dol. 29 cents per ounce in gold throughout the world." And "that the thing necessary to maintain a parity between gold and silver was furnished by a demand great enough to utilise all the silver coming to the mints." Should the Silverites be successful, Mr. Bryan indicated that an extraordinary session of Congress would be immediately called, and that free coinage would be inaugurated within a few months. Prices of American securities closed weak yesterday, owing to fears as to the effect of Mr. Bryan's utterances upon the greatness of the New York electorate. It was of course known that he would advocate free coinage, but it is not known, nor can it be fully known, until the elections, what influence Mr. Bryan's speeches will have upon the great mass of Eastern voters, who have practically the deciding voice in returning the free silver party or candidates pledged to a gold standard. Mr. Bryan's speech will certainly not increase confidence in the minds of investors. It is replete with financial heresies, and will cause investors everywhere to desire to withdraw their money from the United States while they are able to obtain gold in payment of their debts. Should the Free Silver party be returned in November gold would undoubtedly be driven from circulation, and a substantial premium would at once be demanded by those possessing it. The United States owes a very large sum to Europe on which interest in gold has to be paid, and debtors will be compelled either to buy gold at a substantial premium or to announce their inability to meet their obligations. It is stated that the National Democratic Committee has officially decided that even existing contracts for payment in gold shall not be valid when free coinage is carried, but that American citizens who owe gold debts shall be able to legally pay those debts in silver or notes. We do not believe that individual Americans would take advantage of this proposed political act of dishonesty. It is, however, certain that the railroads which owe very large amounts of gold debts especially would, with a premium on gold, be unable to meet their interest obligations, and would temporarily, at any rate, have to pay some of their debts in currency or become bankrupt. The fear of such a contingency renders it extremely difficult to sell any but the highest class of American Railway bonds at the present time. The terrible weakness of the Democratic Party in the East, since it yielded to the craze for the free coinage of silver, is shown by the conspicuous absence from Mr. Bryan's meeting of all those prominent members of the party who are always expected on such an occasion. Everybody of any sense says that Mr. Bryan cannot hope to carry any State in the Eastern part of the country. He is also losing strength in the West as people come to understand his lack of statesmanship and the revolutionary character of the platform on which he stands. The feeling that he will be defeated in November is therefore steadily gaining ground.

The Japan Steamship Company (the Nippon Yusen Kaisha) has been arranging for a new Pacific line of steamers to Seattle, on Puget Sound, or, in other words, to a port in the State of Washington near the junction of the United States with British Columbia. It appears that a contract for this service has been entered into by the United States Great Northern Railway Company and the Japan Steamship Company for carrying cargo, parcels, and passengers between the different ports of Japan, China (including Hong Kong), Formosa, Corea, and of Russia bordering on the Japan Sea, the Philippine group, the Straits Settlements, and the East generally now served by the lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and places in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada and its maritime provinces, and the different ports of Europe. The new line of steamers is expected to be of great importance to Seattle and the commerce of Puget Sound. A very lucrative trade between Japan and the United States will, it is argued, rapidly spring up. A new market will be opened for flour, lumber, fruit, and other products. Raw cotton from the Southern States will find its way in large quantities to Japan. The Great Northern Railway will be able to issue bills of lading from Buffalo to Yokohama and Hong Kong. It would appear, also, that to some extent the new line will be a competitor with the existing Canadian Pacific service.

The noteworthy feature of the Board of Trade returns for July is the apparent evidence of a slackening of the tendency to expansion in the value of our foreign trade which was observable during the first half of the year. The declared value of the imports shows an actual decrease for the month of £714,664, whereas in June there was an increase of £1,334,671, and during the six months ended with June a total increase of £12,793,335. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for July again show an increase, but only to the extent of £775,299, whereas the increase in June was £2,729,953, and the average increase for the six months ended with June was £2,147,500 per month. We must, however, remember that during the first six months of this year we were comparing with a period of decrease last year, whereas with July the comparison becomes one with a period of increase last year. The decrease in the declared value of the imports during last month occurred chiefly in the duty-free foodstuffs imported and mainly in the quantity and value of the wheat received from Russia and Argentina ; and, for the rest, it was accounted for by a decrease in the quantity and value of the raw materials for textile manufactures imported, cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool, and mohair all showing decreases. Turning to the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, we find a noticeable decrease in the quantities and values of the coal and the English wool exported ; the exports of chemicals also show a decrease. On the other hand, the value of the yarns and textile fabrics exported again shows an increase, accounted for by increased shipments of cotton yarns and piece-goods showing, as was expected—considering the state of the American markets,—a conspicuous decrease. As regards cotton yarns, there were noticeable increases in the shipments to Turkey, China, Japan, and British India—especially Madras—during July. The noteworthy increases in the exports of cotton piece-goods were to Germany, Turkey, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, British West Africa, South Africa, and to Bombay and Bengal and Burmah. The shipments of these goods to Central and South American States generally fell off noticeably, with the single exception of Uruguay. There was a decrease in the shipments to Australasia and Canada, and also, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, to the United States. Further increases in the value of the iron and steel and machinery exported testify to the improvement in the metallurgical industries.

There has been more activity in the Money market during the past week, and ½ per cent. has frequently had to be paid for short loans. The movements of money in connexion with Home Railway dividend payments and the settlement on the Stock Exchange have accounted for this inquiry. The supply of floating cash will, however, be very materially increased during the next fortnight. To-morrow the Indian Government will redeem £2,000,000 of debentures, and further disbursements by the Japanese Government are likely to be made before the end of the month. About £3,000,000 of money will thus come on the market within a short time. Floating balances in Lombard-street will, therefore, be appreciably increased, and the rate for short money for some time to come is not likely to exceed ½ per cent. Discount rates remain steady at about 13-16 per cent. for three months, 13-16 to 7-8 per cent. for four months, and 7-8 per cent. for sixes. With the increased supply of floating money it would be difficult under ordinary circumstances to maintain these rates, but the apprehension regarding the United States is inducing caution, and moreover a steadily increasing supply of American finance paper is looked for until the large shipments of produce in October are made. With the uncertainty in the United States bankers are therefore not anxious to lend money on American finance bills at extremely low rates. It is probable, therefore, that discount rates will be maintained at their present level ; but the influence of large supplies of cash will tend to prevent any further rise, unless indeed the crisis in the United States should become still more acute than at present. The Bank of England return shows that the market is very strong, the total of the "other" deposits amounting to £ 55,694,000. Of course, about one-fifth of this balance belongs to Japan, and is not available for market purposes. A sum of nearly £45,000,000 awaiting employment is however a large figure, and the demand for money will have to greatly expand before any important rise in discount rates occurs. Bankers balances increased during the past week by £. 328,000, due to a return of cash from the country, the note circulation having contracted £. 344,000.

At a meeting of the Rhenish section of the German Cotton Spinners' Association at Munchen-Gladbach the other day it was generally complained that the continued decline in the raw cotton market during June and July had induced several of the mills to accept contracts at considerable concessions from the current quotations for yarns, in the expectation of a further downward movement of the prices of the raw meterial. Yarn prices, therefore, in consequence of the reserved attitude of users, were forced below what the cost of the raw material would justify, even in cases where quick delivery was stipulated for. The statistics presented showed that the production of yarn for the next 14 weeks was already under contract, and that the stocks at the mills were only equivalent to the production for a single week. It was resolved to raise the quotations for yarns so as to cover the recent advance in the prices of the raw material consequent on the reports of damage to the crop, and to continue to raise them with any further advance in the raw cotton market.

According to advices from Batavia, the sugar crop in Java is estimated at 2,000,000 piculs less than the 1895 crop, which amounted to 9,057,000 piculs. The crop for 1894 was 8,838,137 piculs. The deficit this year, however, according to another authority, has been over-estimated.

Manners are said to be degenerating rapidly. People flock to certain houses now for the sake of the supper or the entertainment, but do not hesitate to criticise their host and hostess in unmeasured terms. Indeed, this is so common as to escape being regarded as bad form. "Marmaduke," of *Truth*, gave currency to the following conversation the other week :—"At a recent ball—Lady A. to Lady B :—'My dear, how could you go down to supper with *that* man ;' " "That man" was their host! Why did Lady A. accept his hospitality, and eat his supper, if these were her sentiments regarding him?

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN GOA.

IMPORTANT CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, AUG. 27.

The threatened dissolution of the village communities has been consumated by an order published in the "Boletim Official" of to-day. The measure now accomplished was broached and discussed by the press. With a view of giving a new impetus to the development of agriculture it was suggested that large fields should be leased to a proprietor or company, and the holders were to be annually paid a certain amount for giving over their land. The measure now promulgated was not brought out with such views. The urgent needs of the empty treasury have been the sole factor in precipitating a measure of vital interest to the community. The order says that according to different official reports the dissolution of communities and capitalisation of their property has been found necessary to develop agricultural prosperity and the revenue of the Government. The organisation has lost its primitive characteristic, the production has been less, and population increased. The properties of religious establishments and Corporations have already been dealt with according to the present measure. The commercial system which in former times gave good results should be perserved in a more enlightened form by liberating the land, that its usefulness may be accentuated by the great economical conquests of the country, and corresponding revenue to Government. The disentail requires special guarantees to protect the interests of the concerned and those who may have to resort to litigation. The property to be offered for sale should be free from litigation. The period of disentail will be long, and the leases of land have raised suspicion till it has become a public cry. The way the money is recovered does not suit the exigencies of the communities. The public treasury urgently demands relief without a serious disturbance and injustice. Considering all these circumstances it is determined that the Agrarian Chambers, the "Torofos," and agricultural communities of the State are authorised to disentail the public immoveable property through a sale or perpetual lease in a public auction. The properties conceded publicly will be exempted, and those the Committee composed of the administrators of the province and communities and the President of the Municipal Corporation may exempt. The unleaseable lands are also exempted. Lands can be leased, which are uncultivated on those though cultivated but deteriorated if a suitable offer is made. The sale will be realised by lots from half to two "hectares." A bidder may purchase any number of lots payable by instalments of not less than Rs. 25. The number of instalments and the period for payment will be declared at the auction sale. If payment of instalment is not made on the due date the previous payments will be forfeited. The bidder who fails to pay within 3 days of the sale will be sent to jail by order of the District Judge in whose jurisdictionthe sale has been effected. The lot of the imprisoned buyer will be resold, and any loss will be recovered from him, otherwise he will be kept in jail for one year. No security will be required from buyers unless the Administrator directs it otherwise. The product of the sale will be received in the Revenue Department and capitalised. The interest after deducting the land tax and other charges will be distributed among the shareholders or "joneiros." The purchasers will have to pay transmission fee. If paid within a year 50 per cent. reduction will be allowed. Afterwards only 25 per cent. reduction will be allowed. Further transference of the property will be subject to the existing law, viz., 10 per cent. A stamp duty of 40 reis on each lot will have to be paid. The Governor-General will regulate in as short a time as possible the form for effecting payment of the property bought when the buyers are shareholders or "joneiros" of the community, of employing the capital realised by the sale, the mode of distributing the profits among the interested, and any other measure that may tend to the end in view, taking into account the interval of the Corporations and the precepts enunciated by the present order. There is a clause in the order, which says that if the majority composing a certain community expresses itself against the order of disentail its property will not be sold.

The publication of the order will raise a storm among almost all the communities, and none probably will consent to the order of dissolution should their consent be really necessary to put the measure into execution. The complicated nature of the problem, the existence of four centuries of the organisation acknowledged and authorised by the Portuguese rule lend importance to the subject, and the measure is one of far-reaching importance.

The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 8th August, averaged Rs. 45 per mile compared with Rs. 122 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for 5 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 9,477 against Rs. 38,440 for the same period last year. The receipts from Custom duty during the month of July throughout Portuguese India amounted to Rs. 34,704. Large lots of Government land are advertised for sale. During the second quarter of the current year the receipts realised by the sale amounted to Rs. 8,200, bringing up the total to Rs. 1,74,064 since 1892. Mr. Caraciolo de Sa has again been appointed first Assistant District Judge at Mapuça.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF DOCK RATES.

At their meeting, held yesterday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay resolved on making important reductions on the rates chargeable at the Prince's and Victoria Docks on the following articles of the Coast Trade :—

	From Rs. a. p.	To Rs. a. p.	per ton,
Coir	1 9 0	1 2 0	"
Coir Rope	1 4 0	1 2 0	"
Termeric	1 8 0	1 2 0	"
Copra	1 2 0	1 0 0	"
Hessians	0 8 0	0 5 0	per bale.
Gunnies	0 6 0	0 5 0	"
Twine	2 0 0	1 8 0	per ton.
Oils, vegetable in casks.	2 0 0	1 8 0	"
Ginger	1 4 0	1 2 0	"
Pepper	2 8 0	2 0 0	"

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with English mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Sunday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta, brings the following passengers :—

Bowman, Mr J	Hanning, Mr
Deas, Lieut L	Herald, Mrs and infant
Donnall, Mr J	Macdonald, Miss
Deans, Mrs	Malcolm, Mr J
Farmer, Lieut and Mrs	Palmer, Mr C P
Gotto, Mr H R	Stephen, Miss K
Gibb, Mr D	Tristram, Mr J
Hobday, Mr	Watson, Mr E
Hoskin, Mr and Mrs	

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON PROFESSOR N. G. VELINKER.

About 10 o'clock, on Monday night, Professor N. G. Velinker, M.A., LL.B., of the Wilson College, was very seriously assaulted on the ground-floor of his bungalow at Ghunam Killa Street, Grant Road, by three Hindu hirelings, who are still at large. The cause of this cowardly deed has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is believed to have some connection with the lecture which the Professor delivered on Wednesday last, at the Wilson College, on "Liberal Education in India." The lecture, it is said, has given offence to a portion of the Hindu community. It appears that on the night in question, about 10 o'clock, three Hindus, whose names are at present unknown, went to the bungalow of Mr. Velinker, and called him downtairs, stating that they wanted to have some conversation with him on religious matters. The professor immediately came downstairs with a lantern in his hand and gave the strangers a courteous welcome. They sat down, and Mr. Velinker had a conversation with them for about twenty minutes. He wished them good-bye, but no sooner did he turn his back to go upstairs, than he was struck a terrible blow with a bamboo stick on his head, which knocked him down on the ground, rendering him unconscious. The wound caused by the blow bled profusely, and he remained lying on the ground for about two hours, when regaining some consciousness he crawled upstairs, and knocked at the door of Mrs. Tanner, who resided in the same bungalow. Mrs. Tanner opened the door, and came out, when to her horror she found the professor bleeding with his clothes saturated with blood. She aroused her husband, who, on seeing the dangerous condition of Mr. Velinker, sent for his brother, Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, who arrived there in a short time, and called Dr. Balchundra and Dr. Permanund, both of whom examined the patient and pronounced the case to be a critical one. No information of the occurrence was given to the police until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Saunderson proceeded to the bungalow and found the verandah as well as the wall stained with blood. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the Wilson College, and other professors called at Mr. Velinker's bungalow, but they were no allowed to see the patient, whose condition was considered to be dangerous. Up to a late hour last night the assailants were not arrested by the police, who have been making rigorous inquiries for them.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The annual report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, was issued last evening. The report shows considerable increase in the number of joint stock companies. In regard to this Mr. Gadjil the registrar says :—

The cause of increase in the number of Companies registered this year is in my humble opinion due to the depreciation in the rate of interest on Government loans and to the great eagerness on the part of native capitalists, particularly those belonging to Gujarat, to invest their capital in starting—no less than 19 Companies registered during the past year having their places of business in that province—Spinning and Weaving Mills and other Companies.

The following list of new Companies registered during the year 1895-93 is given :—

1. Ahmedabad Satiodaya Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
2. Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
3. Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
4. Gujarat Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
5. Gujarat Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
6. Nanabhai Framji Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
7. Rajnagar Rice and Flour Mill Company, Limited.
8. Marriage Provident Association, Limited.
9. Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
10. Parsi Mutual Life Assurance Association, Limited.
11. Ahmedabad Bobbin Manufacturing Company, Limited.
12. Hubli Cotton Ginning Association, Limited.
13. New Zoroastrian Marriage Provident Fund, Limited.
14. Bombay General Mortgage Company, Limited.
15. Hindu Mutual Provident Fund, Bombay, Limited.
16. John Carr and Company, Limited.
17. Hubli Ginning and Trading Company, Limited
18. Mahableshwar Bricks and Merchandise Manufacturing Company, Limited.
19. Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
20. Bail Hongal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company Limited.
21. Sind Lighterage Comany, Limited.
22. Indian Rhea Fibre Patent Company, Limited.
23. Shri Laxumikant and Company, Limited, Poona.
24. Chhoa Silk Mill Company, Limited.
25. Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
26. Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
27. Sholapur-Bijapur Agricultural Association, Limited.
28. Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
29. Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
30. Ahmedabad Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
31. Bombay Rhea Fibre Company, Limited.
32. Ezrahimbhoy Pabanjy Mills Company, Limited.
33. Gujarat Islam Match Manufacturing Company, Limited.
34. Southern Maratha Railway Co-operative Stores, Limited.
35. Dharwar Shri Jaya Laxmi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.
36. Ahmedabad-Parantej Railway Company, Limited.
37. Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
38. Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
39. Rajnagar Mercantile Association, Limited.
40. Gujarat Trading Company, Limited.
41. G

tee also played well and carried his bat for 41. Mars C. C. scored 53 to which Unwalla contributed 13.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The semi-final ties of the High Schools Association cricket match begins to-day with a match between the Cathedral High School and the Indo-British Institution. On the 9th the New High School plays St. Xavier's High School. Play to commence at 10-30 a.m. sharp.

The Bankers and Brokers will play the Y. M. C. A to-day commencing at 1-45 p.m. on the Gymkhana ground. Owing to the paper settlement and the assizes some difficulty has been experienced in getting up the match but it is hoped a good game may result.

THE GILCHRIST AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much surprised to find your correspondent, "Un undergraduate," from Poona, trying to mislead your readers by his so-called correct statistics from the University Calendar. Your correspondent says it was either under the influence of racial mania or have blundered very egregiously; but I wish that he had remained silent and not shown his own racial mania, since he does not seem to have grasped what I meant to say in my letter of the 22nd instant. The following are the facts: Everybody will and must acknowledge that if a selection for the two best men is made from among our graduates of the last three years, we cannot but select Mr. Wadia in arts and Mr. Paranjpe in science. Now, when Mr. Wadia applied for the Gilchrist Scholarship, the Syndicate—in spite of Mr. Paranjpe not being then in the field—awarded the scholarship to a Sindhi student, who stood 44th at the Matriculation examination, low down in the 2nd class at the Previous, and in the 2nd class at the 1st and 2nd B. Sc. examinations. Even supposing the career of Mr. Wadia as given by your correspondent be correct, can anybody deny that Mr. Wadia's claims were not passed over? But it is said that before the discussion about the award of this scholarship came on, the Syndicate at the suggestion or influence of the then principal of the Sindh College, had resolved or agreed beforehand to award the scholarship to a Sindhi student, if any applied. Will any of your readers answer whether the Syndicate had any right to give preference to racial distinctions and neglect the rules laid down by the Senate in the calendar? But the Syndicate then thought that, as nobody could equal Mr. Wadia in point of career, he would obtain the Government of India Scholarship; and to the surprise of all Mr. Paranjpe appeared as a candidate for this scholarship, and as he was a Graduate from the Ferguson College, he had the support and influence of the heart and soul of that institution in the Syndicate, and this scholarship, which everybody—even Mr. Paranjpe himself—acknowledged to me at the time of the last Intermediate examination, Mr. Wadia should get. Your correspondent wants to show that Mr. Paranjpe is a superior man to Mr. Wadia. He says that Mr. Wadia stood 3rd at the Matric. This is entirely wrong, as Mr. Wadia stood 2nd—and I would call it "even 1st" because he obtained 375 marks, whereas the 1st man obtained 376 marks, i.e., only one more. Your correspondent then silently passes over Mr. Wadia's 2nd class in P. E. without stating the well-known fact that Mr. Wadia stood 1st on the whole, and he was placed in the 2nd class because the standard of examination at the P.E. in 1891 was higher than in any year, and that was the only year in which 100 marks were assigned for English composition and only about 150 students passed out of 700. There is one grand feature in Mr. Wadia's career, and for which the Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham congratulated him in the class on the eve of his departure, that Mr. Wadia stood not only 1st on the whole, but also 1st in each separate subject at all his Arts examinations, except in English, as the Previous, whereas his rival, Mr. Paranjpe, though he stood 1st on the whole, never stood 1st in any separate subject, except in Mathematics, at the Previous and Intermediate examinations. If your correspondent has any doubts about my statements, I will ask him to go and consult the records at the University. However "very impartial" your correspondent may call the decision of the Syndicate—and not of the Senate, as he wrongly says,—there is no doubt that justice was not done to Mr. Wadia by the award of the Gilchrist Scholarship; and taking into consideration this fact, the Government of India Scholarship ought to have been awarded to him instead of to his lucky rival, who was in no way superior to him, but, I say, was rather in some respects inferior.—Yours, &c.,

PHIROZSHAH KAVASJI.

Aug. 28.

[*. This correspondence is now closed.—ED., B. G.]

SCHOOLMASTERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I invariably take some interest in the controversy going on in your columns under the heading of "Schoolmasters and their grievances." Letters under this head appear from time to time in your valuable paper, but none has struck me so much as the brief letter over the signature of "Practice," which I read some months ago. I would fain refer both the correspondents "A. B." and "M." to that letter, and the sound advice I read therein. While "A.B." seems eager for seeking fresh fields and pastures new for his brother graduates, "M." seems sorely rubbing his hands over the fallen state of old Matriculates. As "Practice" pointed out from the example of the leading Presidency School, the Department at large can furnish a hundred examples of old Matriculates receiving more than their due in drawing salaries above Rs. 100, as well as of competent Graduates of 15 or 20 years' standing eking out a miserable existence under Rs. 60 or 70. The suggestion of "Practice" for having a well-organized band to watch the interests of old Matriculates or Graduates, as the case may be, sounds at first sight a little strange, but is very shrewd. I may, however, add that such bands can do little good unless they succeed in securing the leadership of the first teacher in the school. If this teacher be favourably inclined towards the old Matriculates, either by reason of intimacy, or personal vanity, they will soon come out with flying colours in all school examinations, and clouds will gather over the heads of their opponents, who will, therefore, appear to the head of the school in the light of inexperienced Graduates. If he be otherwise inclined, as is often the case, when he is newly transferred to the school, and therefore altogether disinterested, the sun of old Matriculates will, then, go down, for, as his Excellency aptly remarked last time in the Council Hall, the best trained masters for High Schools are those that have spent four or five years in a well-conducted college, and there made themselves familiar with the modes of teaching adopted by the learned professors of eminence. Thus there will always be schools, where, as "M." says, old Matriculates of long and meritorious service are displaced by new-fledged Graduates, and also schools, where, as "A. B." says, they receive more than their proper share by keeping even Graduates of fifteen or twenty years' service under them, simply because they are juniors by five or six years, which every High School master has to spend for training himself. If, therefore, the Department were to lay down, as "M." says, one guiding principle, by marking out proper divisions of Matriculates and Graduates, after taking into proper consideration their relative merits of service and status, it would work more smoothly and respectably than heretofore, would thereby save many useful public schools from being torn asunder by factions of teachers, and would at the same time enable our worthy Director to add one fresh laurel to the many already won by him for his skilful and judicious administration before he bids farewell to the shores of India.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Aug. 30.

TRUST FUNDS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it has been pointed out that charitable, religious, and educational funds and trusts are often mismanaged and misappropriated by persons entrusted with the administration thereof, it is necessary that some kind of safeguards should be placed over such funds and administrations. Your correspondents have urged on the attention of Government the advisability of subjecting the administrations to Government audits and Government inspection. This course, I think, is calculated to secure, to a very great extent, the object in view. I think that societies, such as the Bombay Presidency Association, should take up the matter, and submit a well prepared case for the consideration of Government. The complaint as regards bad administrations is not confined to any one particular community; very often religion is made use of to screen maladministrations. It should not be so. No religion can defend misappropriation of funds.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Sept. 1.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cunin of tting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at Is. 1½ per bottle.

THE LECTURE ON CHARITY AND ITS KINDRED.

AT the conclusion of Dr. Waters' lecture on "Charity and its Kindred," at the Wilson College, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He said that it was his duty that evening at the conclusion of the lecture to propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Waters. On his way to the college hall, he considered in what manner it was likely Dr. Waters would deal with the subject. But when he came to consider how very extensive was the virtue of charity, comprising as it did every form of benevolence and kindness that one human being was capable of showing towards another, he was fairly puzzled as to how the subject would be treated. He felt certain, however, that whatever branch Dr. Waters dealt with, he would give them an instructive and interesting lecture and would present the subject in an original manner. He (Dr. Waters) would send them home with new thoughts and new ideas for consideration. On this point no one who had the pleasure of reading in the newspapers the very interesting lecture given by Dr. Waters on "Bombay the Beautiful" could have any doubt. Now that ladies and gentlemen present had heard the lecture, he felt perfectly certain that they would all agree with him (Mr. Justice Fulton), that their expectations were fully realised. (Applause.) In the very first part of it, Dr. Waters very properly dwelt on the subject of manliness as a phase of charity which must never be overlooked, and in the intermediate portion he dealt with some of the social problems, the ultimate solution of which might be a matter of much difficulty. He felt sure that all present would have concurred that the presentation of these subjects in the kindly and charitable manner in which they had been discussed by Dr. Waters could not fail to be productive of the greatest benefit; and lastly towards the end of the lecture the graceful tribute which Dr. Waters bestowed on the devoted labour of the ladies who gave up their lives for the nursing of the sick and the education of the young, would meet with hearty concurrence. He asked them to join in a hearty vote of thanks to Dr Waters. (Applause).

The vote was accorded amid applause.

The Rev. Mr. R. MacOmish next proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said he was sure the vote would be most cordially received. They had heard much that night which was admissible about charity. They knew that some of the best aspects of charity were always exemplified by the Medical Profession, and therefore it was extremely fitting that Dr. Waters should lecture on this subject. But they knew that below charity and other softer virtues there must be justice as a solid foundation. (Applause.) It was the aim of the law to give justice between man and man. It seemed to him therefore a most happy alliance that evening on the platform—(Applause)—to have an honoured representative of one profession in the chair and an honoured representative of the other profession giving the lecture. Ladies and gentlemen present having already given their plaudits to charity—(Applause)—he now asked them to give their plaudits to justice. (Cheers.)

The compliment being accorded, the proceedings terminated.

THE following letter, which we give *verbatim et literatim*, has been addressed to Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Waters on the subject of his lecture at the Wilson College on Saturday:—

To Sur-Lieut-Colonel Dr. Waters Esq.

My Dear Dr. Waters,

Regret, I did not being present at the Wilson College, last Saterday evening to hear your learned, most instructive, historical, interesting and impressive lecture on the subject "Charity and its kindred," under the auspices of The Wilson College Literary Society.

I dare say Doctor, that this lecture of yours, is the original outcome of your learned brain, it is quite genuine and unadulterated—mean without any reference from any primitive authors; and I have the honour to say that I came across so many learned exponents on "charity and its ally, but dare say, that this is the new outcome in the nineteenth century from your learned mind." Agree with you that the first interpretation, of the word "charity was discoursed by Oriental, and the West with conscience of it and fulfil obligation to the East; and in some other points of your lecture. Well Doctor I anticipated sometimes before, that you might make some suggestions, to rich men of every individual nationality to be charity disposed for the welfare of their own community first and generally, but learnt nothing from your lecture thereon, in this newspaper report or otherwise. Am Sura, what charity had been given hitherto by some people, were in anticipation of some interested motives, but not otherwise, but there are some exceptions thereon, I verily believe that if any hints be forwarded by you from the public pulpit, of course, it could have served them stimulative effect; as your last lecture at the S. I. made great impressions in the minds of the educated as well as others, and amongst your own community, in spite of interested opposition of few, and in usual conversation regarding "change" your lecture. The Beauty of Bombay seems to be as if like household word, and so you are an acknowledge author, and true; this lecture might make equal impression amongst public as myself, and it is a great testimony that this lecture was presided by an able High Court justice for whose learning and intellect we are proud of. Well Doctor the perusal of your lecture last two, intoxicated me so much with a zeal and wish that may Lord The Almighty send unto me, the grant of that auspicious day, not laterly, when like your learned Dr. Watersian lecture to the public, and yet so much favoured one, amongst them and deliver them in the same way. Well Dr. how malancholyly am waiting for those days; certainly what ennerving influence your lecture has made unto my conscience? May Lord our God spare you many more long years, and intoxicate you with a Baconian Zeal to be more exponent of public morals, etc. Hope you are well, I remain,

—Yours Sincerely

Bombay, Aug. 30. D. OPIUMWALA.

THE WAR-COMMEMORATION POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Japan "Official Gazette" publishes specimens of the postage stamps to be issued in commemoration of the war. It will probably be found strange, but no one acquainted with the Japanese will hesitate to call it characteristic, that these stamps, instead of bearing any legend or device suggestive of the successes achieved by Japan, remind the public of her greatest losses only, the deaths of their Imperial Highnesses Princes Arisugawa, and Kitashirakawa. We do not think that had an artist in the West been invited to design a stamp commemorative of his country's brilliant victories, he would for one instant have conceived the notion of limiting himself to a portrait of the most illustrious among his compatriots that perished in the war. Yet, when we have said that about the new Japanese stamps, we have said, everything. There are four stamps—all intended for postal cards—two red and two bluish gray; the former, two-'sen' stamps, the latter, five-'sen.' The likenesses, which are excellent, show the head and neck, so that the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum and a portion of the uniform are seen. These portraits are enclosed in circular bands, or frames, within which are inscribed "Imperial Japanese Post," in Roman characters, below; and "Dai Nippon Teikoku Yubin," in ideographs, above; the legends being divided by chrysanthemum scrolls in the case of the five-sen stamp, and by the numeral "2" in the case of the two-sen. Above the circular band in the five-sen stamp is a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum, flanked by the ideographs "go sen;" below, the same chrysanthemum is repeated and is flanked by the numeral "5" and the abbreviation "Sn." The filed of this stamp is wood-grained, notches are cut on each side near the corners, and the edges are bevelled, so that the stamp seems to be in relief. In the case of the two-sen stamp, a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum interrupts the circular band, above; the ideographs "ni-sen" support the band below, and the corners are filled with scrolls of the seven-leaved Paullownia. The edge is bevelled as in the five-sen stamp. Of the two-sen stamp, five millions are to be issued; of the five-sen, two millions The designing is chaste and artistic, and the technique is undoubtedly excellent. For collectors the chief interest in these stamps will become upon the specimens issued by the "Official Gazette." These are marked "mi-hon" (specimen) and can be detached from the sheet. The number printed will not exceed the circulation of the "Official Gazette," so that they should ultimately be in great demand.

They are really beautiful stamps, and in conjunction with their predecessor, the "Ginkon-shiki" stamp, they do great credit to Japanese designers and artisans.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA. Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Luchow and Chungking.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy.—Rs. 1-4, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE drought in the Western Punjab still continues to be felt. At Kila Drosh there has been an absolutely rainless summer.

IN connection with the death of the Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny, K.C.S.I., his grandson, a medical practitioner at Dacca, has resolved on a unique and beneficent tribute to his memory in the gratuitous dispensing of medicines to the poor for a fortnight.

DR. MCCONNELL, one of the ablest and most genial physicians in India, intimately associated with Calcutta for twenty-six years, has been suddenly carried off by an attack of peritonitis. His funeral on last Tuesday morning (25th ult.) was the largest Calcutta had seen for many years.

WE hear that the idea of a Telephone Exchange for Mussoorie is being warmly supported by the Trades, and that nearly every firm has promised to join the movement. Those who have not yet done so and who wish to join should communicate with the Chairman of the Municipal Board, at their earliest convenience, as it is essential the amount of support to be relied on be at once ascertained.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 22nd August 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,14,500 Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,94,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 230-15-3. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,579-13-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 226-14-1.

SOME time ago Messrs. Ralli Brothers charged Baroda Prossad Roy Chowdhuri with embezzling of Rs. 30,000. A warrant was issued, but the man absconded. Proclamation was issued, and his property was attached. Jagat Mohini Dasi claims the property as her own, and has brought a suit in the court of the first sub-judge of Alipore for compensation for illegal attachment against Ralli Brothers and the Secretary of State for India. Babu Srish Chandra Biswas had filed a written statement on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. No written statement has yet been filed on behalf of the Government. The 28th ultimo was fixed for the settlement of issues.

AN Amoy correspondent says that the Japanese are flooding Formosa with paper money which the Chinese buy at a discount and then send back to Japan and convert into silver at par. The Japanese authorities send back to Japan the silver they receive in exchange for the notes, and it is a question of some anxiety with the foreign merchants in Formosa, as to how soon the silver in circulation will be used up, and what, beside the *yen* notes, will be the currency of Formosa. He says that a good profit is to be made by taking silver to Formosa, buying bank notes at a discount, and taking them back to Japan for re-conversion at par into silver. It is not generally realised that the Japanese Government and the banks of issue make an enormous profit on their notes by the destruction of the latter. It is calculated that thousands of *yen* of paper money were destroyed in the late seismic wave disaster, while the conflagrations that are so common in Japan are accountable for the disappearance of a very large amount annually.

TO a meeting of the Madras Women Teachers' Association, held on Saturday evening in the Laboratory Rooms of the Presidency College, men teachers were also invited to be present. It was rather strange that with the exception of Mr. M. V. Pabhu, of the Presentation Convent, Vepery, none of them availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing a very interesting lecture on "Some Electrical Effects" by Mr. R. Ll. Jones. There were present about thirty lady teachers from different schools in the city. Mr. Jones, in detailing the differences of electricity, pointed out how this inexplicable matter could be used. He showed the difference between steady and varied currents, and in dealing with the former, exemplified the effects of resistance in determining how the current divides itself along two paths that are open to it. He passed an electrical current through a set of tubes containing different gases and showed the ignition of those gases. Here each gas presented variegated colours. After a few more remarks and experiments, those present were asked to use Edison's Phonograph, which created no little amusement amongst the ladies. A vote of thanks to the lecturer by Miss Oxley terminated the proceedings.

EXPERIENCE, as a rule, is dearly bought, remarks a contemporary. Naini Tal has been the recognised sanitarium of the N.-W. Provinces for many years, yet not much has apparently been done to secure the main precautionary measures to guarantee the public health. Some prominent and highly placed Government servant has to be sacrificed on an insanitary altar before the authorities become alive to the necessities of the case. Anyhow, it is something to know that the Government of the United Provinces has been roused, and with so energetic a ruler as Sir Antony Macdonell we may be sure that the untimely and lamented death of General Elles will be vindicated. Government has ordered a thorough inquiry into the sanitary needs of this charming hill station, and judging from the details of the measures about to be instituted the investigation is going to be a very thorough and searching one.

WHILE driving to the Crystal Palace Li Hung Chang, when his toll was being paid at the toll-gate in College-road, Dulwich, was surprised to hear himself addressed in excellent Chinese by two young English ladies who were waiting there with their bicycles—Miss Edgar and Miss Duff, of Lyndenhurst, Herne-hill, the latter being the daughter of a merchant, who has traded for many years in China. Li, according to the *Daily Mail*, was evidently highly pleased, and in reply to the ladies, assured them that he was enjoying his visit to England greatly. He gallantey added that this conversation was not the least interesting incident in his tour.

THE flow of lava on Vesuvius (writes a correspondent) continues to be very interesting. Round the crevice which opened on the 3rd July 1895, numerous cracks have opened, from which the lava runs in a hundred small streams, which traverse the slopes of the little cone just above the Observatory, increasing continually the size of the fiery hill. Only one of the streams is important, having a width, at its extreme front, of some hundred feet, and a height of from 7 to 14 feet. Meanwhile the dynamic state of the central crater is increasing, and detonations are heard within, while blacksmoke is vomited. This probably announces the ceasing of the flow of lava below, which has now been running for about thirteen months.

THE marriage customs in some parts of Brittany are very curious. In Cornville the village tailor is the important personage to whom the candidate for matrimony applies for a list of eligible girls. Having selected one, the tailor at once proceeds to the maiden's father, carrying a wand of broom. He is dressed for the occasion in official stockings, one of which is of violent colour and the other, red, and with him is the suitor and his nearest relative. Whilst the family chiefs are making their arrangements, the lovers retire to the other end of the house and discourse their own "sweet music." It is necessary that the engaged pair should put an end themselves to the term of the negotiation. They approach, holding each other by the hand, to the table, where their parents or relatives are seated, when bread, wine, and brandy are brought in. The young man and the maiden eat with the same knife and drink out of the same cup, and the day for the union is then agreed upon.

IN the August number of "India" Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., in the course of a favourable criticism of Lord Salisbury's suggestion for a Court of Arbitration to deal with financial questions between the United Kingdom and India, contends that the Judicial Comitee of the Privy Council would be the most suitable body for the purpose. The number contains several articles on topics that may enter into the forthcoming debate on the Indian Budget, together with a description of Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji's cricket. A supplement of some forty pages gives a full report of "India in Parliament" during the past month.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRIVILEGE OF CHOOSING TWO FELLOWS.

REFERRING to an interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Mehta at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the "Indian Spectator" discourses:—"The normal sleepiness of our political activity which is broken only by spasmodic efforts of short duration, was well exemplified by one interpellation at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta asked if Government contemplated an extension of the homœopathic privilege of choosing two Fellows of the University every year, granted to the holders of two degrees. The answer of the Government was that a similar question had been asked a year ago, and then Government had given an assurance that they would consider favourably any representation in the matter which might be sent to them by the parties concerned, and that no representation had come to them in the meanwhile. Here, then, we have an assurance of sympathetic consideration of a demand, should it come through the proper channels, —almost a promise to grant it; but we have failed to make the little move necessary and we are still where we were. No doubt, there is something of red-tape in the answer; but yet, we cannot consider the Graduates' Association has done its duty in the matter. We trust it will now take the steps necessary in the matter and we hope that the University Senate—albeit the majority of its Fellows owe their seats to nomination,—will assist in having itself made more popularly constituted and in having its autonomy and independence increased."

COMPLAINT OF VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

For some time past, says the "Gujerati," there has been a loud complaint among vernacular teachers in primary schools in Bombay about the operation of the new rules framed by the Joint Schools Committee for the conduct of the department under its control. The complaint is that some of the rules are needlessly harsh, while others do not come up in point of liberality to the rules in force in the mofussil. Thes subject of these rules came up before the Corporation on Monday last. The Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, proposed the adoption of the rules. On the other hand, an amendment referring the rules back to the Committee for re-consideration was moved by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Mr. Yajnik explained why he, a member of the Joint Schools Committe, came forward to move such an amendment. The reasons he gave showed conclusively that in their present form the rules would scarcely meet the requirements of primary education in this City.

A CENTRAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The "Indian Spectator" is glad to learn that its friends of Poona are going to organise a Central Liberal Association, whose watchword will be progress all around, social and moral as well as political, and which will aim at doing for the Dekkan what the Social Conference is doing for the whole of India. The promoters indeed aim at variety of things from Home education to boys and girls to "the problem of one common language," not forgetting elementary free education, though they do not intend to take up all the questions at once. The work before an association for progress all round is certainly very great; and those who have watched the march of events in the Dekkan during the past few years know well that the cause of reaction has been of late so much strengthened by an outburst of pretended orthodoxy, bare-faced demagoguery, and learned pseudo-patriotism, that a supreme effort is needed on the part of the friends of reform to prevent their cause being literally swamped out.

THE TOURS OF GOVERNORS AND VICEROYS.

Referring to a report that the Gaekwar has set aside three lakhs of rupees for expenses in connection with Lord Elgin's visit to Baroda, the "Gujerati" remarks: "We do not know how far the report is correct. But there is no doubt that special preparations on an imposing scale are in progress at Baroda. We have several times urged in these columns that the tours of Governors and Viceroys, if they are to result in some good, must be tours not for the purpose of receiving grand dinners and entertainments, seeing brilliant illuminations and witnessing gorgeous pomp and show, but for acquiring information and knowledge at first hand. The present system, under which political officers are in a position to make and unmake princes, has produced grave dissatisfaction, and if Governors and Viceroys spend most of their time on sight-seeing or other tempting engagements, their tours become nothing but a positive burden to the people and the princes. The latter will never openly resent this tax upon their purse. But all the same they bitterly feel it."

THE APOSTLE OF THE JAIN RELIGION.

Speaking of the enthusiasm which Mr. Virchand Gandhi succeeded in creating among his co-religionists, the "Indian Spectator" states: "A valuable lesson may be learnt from him by members of other communities. Here was a man, neither distinguished for riches or birth, nor for extraordinary learning; but by his 'go' and earnestness and by his tact, he succeeded in reconciling the entire Jain community to the departure to America for a stay of five years not only of himself but of his wife and son. His co-religionists feasted and treated him, privately and publicly and went to escort him to the steamer—rich and poor, men and women alike. No doubt, the fact of his going to America as the apostle of the Jain religion had much to do with the enthusiasm he created, but it cannot be said to be an enthusiasm in a wholly wrong direction. Nor can we be blind to the collateral advantages secured by the going of Mr. Gandhy a second time to distant America, with the good-will and the blessings of his entire community —the advantages of making smooth in future the path of every Jain,—man and woman too—intending to cross the "Kalapani."

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Noticing the result of the visit of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee to England to give evidence before the Royal Commission, the "Gujerati" writes: "Dr. Bahadurji has more than justified the expectations that were formed of him when he was deputed by the public of this city to give his evidence before the Royal Commission and to ventilate the question of Indian Medical Reform in England. Whatever the prejudices and obstacles Dr. Bahadurjee has to face in India in attacking a monstrous monopoly of long standing, no impartial men of science can be found in England to stand up in its defence. A system, which has needlessly entailed a drain of some crores upon the country and has impeded its scientific advancement, is not capable of defence, and we are glad Dr. Bahadurjee has succeeded in producing a very favourable impression both upon the members of the British Medical Association as well upon those of the Royal Commission. On the whole Dr. Bahadurjee deserves to be congratulated on the admirable patience, perseverance and tenacity he has all along displayed in exposing an anomalous state of things which is a positive stigma on the medical administration of this poor country." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: "The public generally seem to be greatly pleased with that learned physician for the evidence he recently gave before the Royal Commission on expenditure. In the first place he is admired for his indomitable pluck and perseverance. And in the second place he is admired for the immense assiduity and ability he brought to bear on the particular technical subject to which he drew the attention of the Commissioners. The reader will not have forgotten the news which came some ten weeks ago of the refusal of the Commission to accept him as a witness. That refusal surprised many. The surprise was greater inasmuch as the "precis" of evidence which that enthusiastic doctor first submitted to that body was not of a nature to be considered as excluded from the scope of its inquiry. It gave certain well ascertained facts and figures—all derived from official blue books and other returns—to demonstrate the actual economy which could be made in the Indian branch of the army medical service. And as the chief function of the Commission is to investigate the causes of overgrowth of expenditure, it was really a puzzle why the Commissioners should have, in the first instance, refused him as a witness."

AKBAR AND THE PARSEES.

Commenting on the paper which Mr. R. P. Karkaria read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the "Independent" says: "Mr. R. P. Karkaria would pardon us when we say that he has cut a miserable figure, one which we had never expected from a diligent student of historical researches like him, in his recent efforts at reading an 'historical essay' before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on 'Akbar and the Parsee.' The subject selected was indeed an interesting one. It is a subject which although fully exhausted by different historians and essayists in one way or another in years gone by, has still a charm of its own with it. Now what has led us to characterise Mr. Karkaria's recent essay as miserable is this that he seems to have imported in his paper that view of animus so glaringly shocking as to condemn him at the first sight of being overpowered with a zeal to humiliate and insult a guarantee which plays a prominent part in his paper. Those of our readers who have read his insulting taunts later on in connection with Dastur Meherji Rana in a vernacular daily, will no doubt bear out what we say. He has used such epithets to that old departed Dastur of sacred memory as to make the blood boil of those who still revere him as the first Parsi to go from Gujerat to Delhi who had performed an astounding miracle and led Akbar to Parseeism. Mr. Karkaria has failed to prove his case to the satisfaction of those who had expected something better from him in this respect, and the prejudice, nay contempt that he has shown towards the venerable man, who died some three hundred years ago, quite incapacitates him for treating this subject in a manner and method befitting an impartial student bent after historical research."

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Boyle, Capt, Bengal, R M Fus, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Barren, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on duty, from England.

AUGUST 31.

Bruce, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Lucknow.
Kriekenbeek, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Fleming, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on transfer, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Tobin, Major, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, off leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Barren, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Kirkee.
Kriekenbeek, Lt, 4th Bo, Rifles, off leave, to Poona.
Bruce, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cycling Club.—A meeting will be held at the Club Rooms Rampart Row, to-night at 6-30 p.m. to elect officers and other business.

All members interested in Cycling wishing to join will please attend or send their names to the undersigned.

Br. J. ESKIN, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m, on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Rice, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sullivan's Buildings Grant Road, Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Rs. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.

Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L E Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estabt, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surg Capt R K Mitter, M B, I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of Capt G H Loch, I S C, Comdt of the North Lushai Hills Military Police Battn, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 13th Aug 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G Watt, M B, C I E, Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India, is granted three months, privilege leave.

Mr D Hooper, Govt Quinologist, Madras, is appointed to act as Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India during Mr Watt's absence.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Schmidt as acting Consul for Germany at Honawar, during the absence of Mr F Eggena.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hugh Menzie as acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, during the absence of Mr W Flower Hamilton.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 28th May, 1896, consequent on the death of Mr Edulji Bymonji Dastur, a Depy Commr of the 3rd class:—Major R V Garrett, I S C, a Special Asst Commr, to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class. Mr Garrett will continue to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists; Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, an Asst Commr of the 1st class (seconded) to be a Special Asst Commr but to remain seconded; Mr Rustomji Faridoonji, an Asst Commr of the 2nd class, to be a Special Asst Commr; Mr F W A Prideaux, an Asst Commr of the 2nd class, to be an Asst Commr of the 1st class; and Rao Bahadur Krishna Keshinath Joshi, an Asst Commr of the 3rd class, to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Sandford, a Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, is appointed Chief Supt in that Office, with effect from the 9th Aug 1896.

Mr G D Pudumjee is granted furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 24th Aug 1896.

Col A W Baird, R E, Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 25th Aug 1896.

Surg Major F F MacCartie (Bombay Estabt), Offg Assay Master, Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Col Baird, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers.—Lieut H Harrison, attached to the 28th Regt of Madras Infy, to be officiating squadron officer, vice Lieut H K Dalyell, on leave.

1st Infantry.—Lieut F D Davidson, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W F Burnett, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL CHIKACHEFF, Russian Minister of Marine has, at his own request, been relieved of the portfolio, and with Admiral Kremer, late Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed a member of the Imperial council. His successor at the Ministry is Vice-Admiral Paul Petrovitch Tyrtoff, and Vice-Admiral Avellan, now in command in the Baltic, has been appointed Chief of the Staff. He has already been employed in the same department at the Admiralty. The new Minister was born in 1836, and is thus sixty years of age. He entered the Navy in 1852, became a sub-lieutenant two years later, and has since seen a great deal of service in many parts of the world. The French recall that during the late war in the East, Admiral Tyrtoff, who was in command of the Russian squadron, gave evidence of very friendly feeling towards France. He has been a commander of the Legion of Honour since 1891. Rear-Admiral Walrond has succeeded Rear-Admiral Lavroff as port admiral at Sebastopol, and Rear-Admiral Bezoire takes the place of Rear-Admiral Tchaikovsky as chief of the Black Sea naval staff.

Visits of foreign warships to the ports of friendly Powers are frequent, and are generally occasions for the exchange of international courtesy, but the "telegramme a sensation" of the "Intransigeant" was enough to set France in a ferment. Three torpedo-boats had been seen at the entrance of Toulon Harbour, of which one had entered as if to take her moorings there, but had suddenly departed again. In the morning was discovered the card of Lieutenant Eduardo Girosi, commanding torpedo-boat No. 135 at Spezia, upon which he had scribbled in pencil, "Nuit du 27 au 28 Juillet, 1893. P. F. C." Upon this "un bel emoi" arose in all naval, military, commercial and industrial circles, until the prefecture at Toulon and Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, were called upon to the deny the story, for was not torpedo-boat No. 135, with her officer in command, at Savona at the very hour when she was supposed to be at Toulon? The "Stampa," however, has repeated the story, and alleges that the attempt to enter Toulon Harbour was an incident in the theme of the Italian manœuvres. But the "Temps" is doubtless right in asserting that the manœuvres and the boats were alike French, and the story of Italian presumption may rank with another Mediterranean yarn to the effect that our squadron has been practising a blockade of Bizerta.

Rear-Admiral de Slane, commanding the "enemy" in the French Mediterranean manœuvres, has been scattering destruction along the coast of Provence, and expending ammunition wholesale. The defending force was at Algiers when news of the raid was brought, and Rear Admiral Fournier with a light division and the mobile defences, were instructed to resist the first shock. But it was in vain. The towns were burnt, the singal stations destroyed, and the battery on Mont-Boron was reduced to ashes. A landing party of twenty men, with a section of miners, taking with them a light gun, went ashore in two boats to destroy the signal station of La Garoupe, near Antibes, against which the Sfax had directed a powerful fire. As the men reached the top of the hill with their gun and ammunition cart, they saw the gates of the signal station closed, and the bridge drawn up, while the men within, and their wives, poured a destructive fire upon them. The gun was brought into action, the miners blue up the telegraph posts and prepared to destroy the station, when the white flag was hoisted, whereupon the officer in command proceeded to search for papers and destroy the telegraphic apparatus. It will be seen that in minor operations even an attempt was made to bring the manœuvres near to the realities of war. In the concluding events, with the two fleets united in an attack upon the coast, there were operations at the exposed viaduct of Bandol, and Admiral Fournier forced his way into the harbour at Toulon in spite of the defending boats, but in a later demonstration of the same kind the attack was repulsed. In passing a judgment upon the manœuvres both in the Mediterranean and the Channel the "Moniteur de la Flotte" does not attempt to draw tactical lessons, but is content to observe that the operations were of great instructional value to all engaged in them. An accident on board the Filbustier cost the life of a man, the Audacieux was sunk by collision, there were breakdowns in the Friedland and Coetlogon, and some other mishaps occurred, but, on the whole, nothing of a serious nature marred the operations.

A system of grandmotherly military administration seems to prevail in Switzerland, if the "Revue" of Berne is to be credited. Many complaints were raised as to the discomforts suffered by the men of the 1st Corps during the manœuvres last September, and of these Colonel Bleuler, commanding the 3rd Corps, seems to have taken note. He is in accord with the military department that the supposition of an actual state of war may as well save for two days and one night, be eliminated from the scheme. Colonel Ceresole, of the 1st Corps, told the National Council that it has all of sorts inconveniences and no advantages. "It imposes excessive fatigue upon the men, embarrasses the service of supply, renders the distribution of rations difficult, and in a word, imports many disagreeable conditions into the manœuvres." Let us hope that the state of actual war will not do so. The short period of warfare is adopted to make it unnecessary for the men to be continually on the alert, and to assure them of a good night's rest after their fatigues. Let us say again that, when the evil day comes, we hope it still may be so. Last year there were complaints as to the late delivery of the supplies of meat and bread, and the bad qualities. The difficulty in regard to the bread was not attributed to the baking staff, but to an over-estimate of the capacity of the field-ovens. Hence it is not proposed, during the preparatory and regimental manœuvres, to trouble the commissariat department, and contractors will be called in. In order to give satisfaction to the men they will know each morning their quarters at night. Extra pay will give them three meals a day, with wine and cheese, and the only shadow in the bright picture of comfort is the fact that, on three days, the unfortunates will be driven to use preserved meats, biscuits, and soup tablets. Finally, the criticism upon the operations is to be reduced in length so as not to give commanding officers the opportunity of boring their men with wearisome lectures. A healthful holiday is thus provided for to be looked back to with pleasure if not with military profit.

The French Army Commission is in accord with the Minister as to the creation of a superior grade for the supreme command. The new rank, if sanctioned by the Parliament, will be that of a "general," not a "general of armies" as was suggested. As to the limit of age the commission did not accept all the proposals, but will be content with sixty-six for the new generals and sixty-four for generals of division, maintaining the brigadiers at sixty-two, with exceptions. It is agreed between the Minister and the commission that the generals shall be twelve in number, the generals of divisions one hundred, and the brigadiers 200. By this arrangement the total number of general officers will be reduced by eight, but there will be some increase of expenditure nevertheless, caused by increased pay for the new rank.

General Dodds has been recalled from the command of the French troops in Franco-China, and General Bichot has been appointed to succeed him. M. Gerville-Reache, the energetic deputy of Guadeloupe, has demanded to know the reason for the recall of a distinguished officer who took up his command but six weeks ago, which, he says, has surely not been done without grave reason. The Ministry of Marine, which is responsible for the movements of the troops, has accordingly circulated a dry memorandum to the effect that there were three generals of brigade in command in Franco-China, and that it has now been thought advisable that the supreme command should be placed in the hands of a general of division. Hence the selection of General Bichot. M. Gerville-Reache is not satisfied by this explanation.

BANKS.

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Makes Pure Blood,
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
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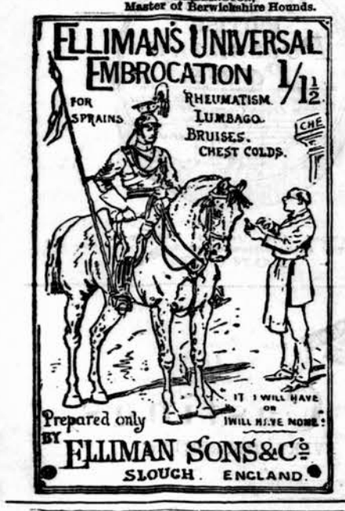

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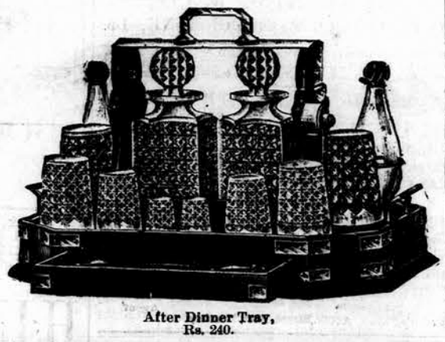

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